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Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

General and complete disarmament

International drug control

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 8 August 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a full copy of the final report of the Counter Terrorism International Conference, which was held in Riyadh from 25 to 28 Dhu'lhijjah A.H. 1425 (5 to 8 February A.D. 2005).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly under items 54 (d), 97, 107 and 108 of the provisional agenda.

In order to save time and effort, I hope that this document will be issued in Arabic, English and French, these being the languages in which it is currently available. It can be accessed on the official website of the Conference via the following link: http://www.ctic.org.sa.

(*Signed*) Fawzi Bin Abdul Majeed **Shobokshi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 8 August 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Final report of the International Conference to Combat Terrorism

Riyadh, 5-8 February 2005

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I. Introduction by HRH Prince Saud al-Faisal, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The time has come to stop focusing on how to define and analyze terrorism, and to act. The world cannot tolerate levels of extremism and violence that pervert religion and politics to kill the innocent, divide cultures and civilizations, and bloc progress towards peace and reform. Nations and peoples do not face a clash of civilizations, but rather a struggle for civilization. They share a common need for the forces of civilization to act against the forces of hatred, violence, and perverted beliefs that offer no hope other than to destroy and tear down.

This report presents the collective recommendations to deal with these challenges that emerged from the International Conference on Counterterrorism held in Riyadh in February 2005. It is the product of the work of some 60 delegations from nations and international organizations, as well as the individual recommendations of those countries that chose to provide additional statements. It shows a common commitment to common action. It cuts across national divisions, and unites different cultures, political systems, and faiths. It is a living testament to the common determination of the world's nations to put an end to terror.

Individual nations must choose which mix of these recommendations best meets their individual needs. At the same time, it is clear from discussions during the Conference that there is broad common ground in many areas and there are many new opportunities for the United Nations and other international organizations to expand their role. In fact, one of the key recommendations of the Conference is that an international center or agency should be created in coordination with the UN to develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and expertise between states in the area of fighting terrorism, and for connecting national counterterrorism agencies.

It is also striking that many recommendations focus on the fact that action is as important in dealing with the causes of terrorism as with terrorists themselves. In fact one of the key messages of the Riyadh declaration is that progress and reform are the essential partners of counterterrorism in the narrow sense of the term. Nations must find their own path, but they cannot stand still.

Moreover, counterterrorism efforts must promote efforts to spread the culture of tolerance and dialogue locally, regionally and internationally, and must take into account the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Terrorists cannot be allowed to win by dividing the world along religious, cultural, or ethnic line, or by forcing states to fight extremism with extremism.

Saudi Arabia is proud to have hosted this conference, and deeply grateful to the delegations that attended. They have shown that the world can work together in many areas, that terrorism can be defeated, and that extremism cannot succeed. Differences do exist, but they will ultimately prove to be far less important than our common strengths.

Saud al-Faisal
Minister of Foreign Affairs

II. Keynote Address: Statement of HRH Crown Prince and Deputy Premier Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz

In the Name of God, Most Compassionate, Most Merciful.

My Dear Brothers and Friends:

May God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you.

It is my pleasure to thank you for accepting the invitation to participate in this historic gathering, and to welcome you, on behalf of my brother, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques – may God protect him—and on behalf of the Saudi people, to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the land of peace and Islam, from which an eternal message of equality and friendship between all people was launched. In the words of the Almighty: "O' Mankind, we have created you from a male and female and made you into nations and tribes that you may know one another. Verily, the most honorable of you before God is the one who is most pious."

This eternal call from Almighty God represents the true spirit of Islam, a religion of peace, wisdom and righteousness, not the false slogans espoused by those outside the bounds of Islam who proclaim them from dark caves in order for the enemies of Islam to use them to create a distorted picture of our faith. The prophet of Islam – God's peace and blessings be upon him – is a prophet of mercy, and Islam is a religion of mercy. It is impossible that mercy and terrorism to co-exist in one mind, one heart, or one house.

My dear Friends:

The convening of this conference, which includes nations from various cultures, faiths and political systems, is a clear testimony that terrorism, when it strikes its victims, does not differentiate between cultures, faiths or forms of government. Terrorism does not belong to any culture, or religion, or political system. It is a global crime perpetrated by evil minds filled with hatred towards humanity and consumed with a blind desire to kill and destroy.

This conference represents the will of the international community to combat this crime in every aspect by fighting evil with justice, confronting deviant thoughts with wisdom and noble ideas, and challenging extremism with moderation and tolerance.

It is important to recognize that terrorism is strongly linked to three other global crimes: arms smuggling, drug smuggling and money laundering. It will be more difficult for us to prevail in our war on terrorism if our war does not include a serious effort to confront these crimes.

My dear friends:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was one of the first countries to suffer from terrorism and warn of its dangers. It has dealt with it vigilantly on the local, regional, and international levels. We are fighting terrorism, those who support it, and those who condone it. We will continue to do so until we

eliminate, with the help of God, this evil. During this conference, we will present our experience in dealing with terrorism, and we also look forward to benefiting from your experiences in this area. I have no doubt – God willing –that our collective experiences will help all of us in the battle against terrorism. It is our hope that this conference will usher a new era of international cooperation in the war against terrorism that will enable us to rid our world of this threat.

In this regard, I call upon all countries to establish an International Center for Combating Terrorism where experts in this area can exchange information instantly in response to the demands of the situation and the need, God Willing, to prevent incidents before they occur.

I realize that the danger of terrorism cannot be eliminated overnight, and that our war against terrorism will be long and difficult and that terrorism is becoming increasingly violent and vicious as we tighten the noose around it. But I am fully confident – God willing – that the final outcome will be a resounding victory for the forces of moderation, tolerance and peace against the forces of hatred, extremism, and crime — with the help of God Almighty, the ultimate supporter and protector.

Thank you, and may God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

III. Opening Address: Statement of HRH Prince Nayef Bin Abdul Aziz, Minister of Interior and Chairman of the Conference

Praise be to God, and May His Peace and Blessings be upon the Noblest of Prophets and Messengers, our Prophet Mohammad.

At the beginning of this session, I have great pleasure to welcome you in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to convey to you my thanks and appreciation for accepting the invitation to participate in this Conference. Let me also express to you my best wishes of success for this Conference.

This conference seeks to strengthen cooperation between states, elaborate clear views on this issue, and exchange experience and expertise in a bid to arrive at recommendations to serve the international community in combating the phenomenon of terrorism. The Conference will be focusing on the principal themes of clarifying the root causes, ideology, and culture of terrorism, as well as the link between terrorism and money laundering, arms trafficking, and drug smuggling. In addition, the Conference will explore the lessons learned from the experience of states in combating terrorism and the identification of terrorist organizations and their structures.

August Gathering,

As you are well aware, terrorism has not just emerged today. In fact, down the ages societies have suffered this scourge and today it has become an organized crime with its own defining characteristics in terms of organization and financing. Therefore, the international community is today more than ever in dire need of strengthening cooperation between states at domestic, regional, and international levels to tackle the motivation for terrorism and eradicate its root-causes. The Council of Arab Ministers of Interior has been perhaps one of the pioneers in adopting an Arab Convention on Combating Terrorism, which was ratified by both the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice in 1998.

August Gathering,

In calling for this international conference, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has acted on its awareness of the seriousness of terrorism and the need to fight it. That is because terrorism has become an international phenomenon that has nothing in common with any religion, society, or culture. Saudi Arabia has been among the targets of terrorism and the Saudi people have suffered its adversities. That is why the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been in the vanguard of states combating terrorism, acting in full conviction of its tolerant Islamic faith and authentic Arab values.

The terrorist events that have been witnessed by this country have been perpetrated by a minority of miscreants who claimed that their crimes were motivated by religion. This is a patently false claim because their crimes in reality have nothing to do with the true Islamic faith. In fact, they have just been the purveyors of a delinquent ideology that has lost its way and forsaken the tolerant teachings of Islam, feeding instead on alien ideas that have caused damage to human life and property. In the last two years, Saudi Arabia has witnessed 22 criminal incidents – including explosions, attacks, and

kidnapping – causing the death of 90 citizens and foreign nationals and injuring 507 people. Thirty-nine security troops were martyred and 213 among them were injured, whereas 92 terrorists of this miscreant minority were killed and 17 of them wounded. Material losses in property and damage to facilities have exceeded 1 billion dollars. It is thanks to Allah's grace and their alertness that the security forces have been able to foil a total of 52 terrorist operations in preemptive strikes that have thwarted the occurrence of any further loss in life or property.

The whole of the Saudi society without exception has successfully stood firm against these miscreants and has demonstrated resolute determination to strongly and ably defeat their purpose in conformity with the directives and affirmations of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz, the Crown Prince, Deputy Premier, and Commander of the National Guard.

August Gathering,

In fact, terrorism is not just an act, but the product of an aberrant ideology that must be fought. That is why the onus of the responsibility lies with all societies, with all their institutions, to confront and combat terrorism since, just as the security institutions have their obligations, cultural, academic, mass media, and educational institutions have a great responsibility to inculcate the right ideals and sound human values and to immunize societies against any delinquent ideas or evil deeds. Early on, we have fully realized the importance of conducting the necessary scientific studies and research on the phenomenon of terrorism, including its motivations, actions and remedies. We hope that efforts will be combined around the world to assume the responsibility of combating terrorism so that everyone can be assured of living in safety and dignity.

I thank you for your attention.

IV. Riyadh Declaration on the Counter-Terrorism International Conference

Riyadh 25-28/12/1425 (5-8/12/2005)

The participating states at the Counter terrorism international Conference held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 25-28 Dhul Hijjah 1425H corresponding 5-8 February 2005 which are: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Argentina,, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kingdom of Spain, Australia, Islamic State of Afghanistan, Federal republic of Germany, State of the United Arab Emirates, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Uzbekistan, Republic of Ukraine, Islamic republic of Iran, republic of Italy, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Kingdom of Bahrain, Republic of Brazil, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Tunisia, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Denmark, Russian Federation, Republic of Sri Lanka, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Singapore, Republic of The Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Peoples' Republic of China, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Iraq, Sultanate of Oman, Republic of France, Republic of Philippines, State of Qatar, Republic of Kazakhstan, Canada, State of Kuwait, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Lebanon, Kingdom of Malaysia, Arab republic of Egypt, Kingdom of Morocco, United kingdom, Republic of India, The Netherlands, United States of America, Empire of Japan, Republic of Yemen, Greece, as well as international, regional and specialized organizations which attended the Conference: The United Nations, Organization of the Islamic Conference, League of Arab States, African Union, European Union, The INTERPOL, Gulf Cooperation Council, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Muslim World League.

Express their profound appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for convening and hosting this Conference held under the high patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Crown Prince and Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard.

Stress the fact that any international efforts will not be sufficient to effectively combat this terrorism phenomenon, if not conducted within the framework of joint actions and an all-inclusive strategic vision. In this respect, they support and adopt the proposal made by HRH the Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contained in His Highness' opening session address, which called for the **establishment** of an International Counter-terrorism Centre. A task force has been established to further elaborate this proposal.

Commend the spirit of cooperation that prevailed in the Conference and the unanimity of views and positions on the extent of the danger of terrorism and the need to challenge it through united, organized, and sustained international efforts that respect the principles of international law, in particular human rights, refugee and humanitarian law that strengthen the comprehensive and central role of the United Nations.

Underline that terrorism constitutes continuous threat to peace, security and stability. No matter what pretext terrorists may use for their deeds, terrorism has no justification. Terrorism under all circumstances, regardless of the alleged motives, should be universally condemned.

Call for fostering the values of understanding, tolerance, dialogue, co-existence, pluralism and the rapprochement between cultures to reject the logic of the clash of civilizations. Also, call for fighting any form of ideology that promotes hatred, incites violence, and condones terrorist crimes which can by no means be accepted by any religion or law.

Stress the fact that terrorism has no specific religion, ethnic origin, nationality, or geographic location. In this respect, it is of paramount importance to stress that any attempt to associate terrorism with any given faith will in actual fact serve the interests of terrorists; it should be rejected wholeheartedly. Hence the need to prevent any intolerance against any religion and to lay the groundwork for understanding and cooperation founded on commonly shared values between countries with varying faiths.

Reiterate their commitment to resolutions issued by the United Nations in the fight against terrorism, which call upon the international community to condemn and combat terrorism by all means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in the view of the fact that terrorists' acts threaten world peace and security. They also stress that the United Nations is the major forum to promote international cooperation against terrorism and that the relevant Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions constitute a solid and comprehensive foundation for fighting terrorism worldwide. All countries are therefore called upon to comply fully with the provisions of those resolutions, and to join, ratify, and implement the 12 major international conventions of combating terrorism.

Encourage individual efforts to expand political participation, achieve sustainable development, and promote the role of the civil institutions to help address the conditions that spawn violence and extremist thinking.

Stress the importance of the role to be played by the media, civil institutions, and educational systems in establishing strategies against terrorists' propaganda, while encouraging the media to set guidelines for press reports to prevent terrorists from exploiting media outlets for their communication and recruitment.

Request the United Nations to develop guidelines to facilitate the work of non-profit charitable and humanitarian relief organizations and ensure that they are not exploited for illegal activities.

Call for the promotion of inter-agency cooperation and coordination, on national, bilateral and regional levels, to combat terrorism, money-laundering, weapons and explosives trafficking, and drug smuggling. Also, **call** for the exchange of experiences and best practices, including training, in order to ensure effectiveness in the fight against terrorism and its links to organized crime.

Stress the need to strengthen international measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and to support the role of the United Nations in this respect, including through full implementation of the UNSC resolution 1540.

Call for the support and assistance to requesting countries in combating terrorism, namely, by providing equipment, training, and capacity-building assistance.

Develop national legislation and procedures to prevent terrorists from abusing migration and asylum laws to establish safe havens or to use the territory of states as bases for recruiting, training, planning, inciting, or launching of terrorist operations against other states.

Stress the importance of publicly promoting shared values, tolerance, and co-existence and urging the media to refrain from publishing material that calls for extremism and violence.

Express solidarity and support for all victims of terrorism

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V. Recommendations of the Four Working Groups Adopted by the Plenary Sessions

Recommendations of the First Working Group: The Roots, Culture, and Ideology of Terrorism

1. Terrorism and extremism constitute a continuous threat to the peace, security and stability of all countries and peoples. They should be condemned and comprehensively confronted by a unified and effective global strategy; and an organized international effort underlining the leading role of the United Nations is needed.

2. No matter what pretext terrorists may use for their deeds, terrorism has no justification. Terrorism, under all circumstances, regardless of the alleged motives should be condemned unreservedly.

3. Lack of agreement on a comprehensive definition of terrorism that is acceptable to all hampers international efforts to combat terrorism. Therefore, the problem of definition should be overcome. The proposals contained in the UN High Level Panel Report on New Threats and Challenges could provide a useful basis for a speedy compromise in this field.

4. The violent nature of terrorism forces the international community to concentrate on measures to eliminate terrorist organizations and prevent terrorist acts. On the other hand, it is important to address the factors that provide a fertile ground where terrorism can flourish with a view to contribute to the elimination of terrorism.

5. Serious attempts should be made to solve regional and international conflicts peacefully, so that terrorist organizations are denied the opportunity of exploiting the suffering of peoples under unjust conditions, spreading their misguided ideology and founding a fertile ground for recruitment and for their illegal activities.

6. Terrorism violates the enjoyment of fundamental human rights. Terrorism has no particular religion, race, nationality or a specific geographic region. In this context, it should be underlined that any attempt to couple terrorism with any religion would in fact play into the hands of terrorists and should be strongly rejected. Therefore, measures should be taken to prevent intolerance against any religion and to create an atmosphere of common understanding and cooperation based on shared values among nations belonging to different faiths.

7. Guidelines and codes of conduct should be developed by the appropriate UN bodies to assist states and their law enforcement agencies in combating terrorism while observing their obligations under international law including human rights, humanitarian and refugee laws.

8. National reform efforts of countries aiming at widening political participation and pluralism, achieving sustainable development, reaching social equilibrium and promoting the role of civil

society institutions should be supported so as to confront the conditions promoting violence and extremism.

9. Programs should be developed and implemented which are aimed at promoting multicultural and inter-religious dialogue. To this effect, policies and mechanisms should be set to develop educational systems and other sources of socialization in order to strengthen the values of tolerance, pluralism and human co-existence at grassroots level as well as to provide basic knowledge of civilizations and religions and to raise public and mass media awareness of the dangers of terrorism and extremism.

10. Ideas of tolerance and co-existence should be encouraged and mutual understanding on different religions be deepened through public debate and exchange of thoughts. Standards and codes of ethics should be identified to regulate publication or spreading of materials that promote hatred or inciting violence.

11. Special attention should be given to the situation of migrants. In many cases, these people represent "the Other" and are subjected to racism, xenophobia and intolerance. Addressing the fundamental rights of these persons will help bridge the cultural divide. At the same time, migrants should demonstrate willingness to integrate into their host societies.

12. The UN is the main forum for consolidating international cooperation against terrorism. Member states are called to join, ratify without reservation, and implement the 12 major international conventions on combating terrorism. States could benefit whenever appropriate from technical assistance of the UN Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UNODC. All states should also support the work of the 1267 Committee of the UN Security Council and its Monitoring Team.

13. The UN Security Council resolutions 1267, 1373, 1526, 1540, and 1566 constitute a solid and comprehensive basis for combating terrorism on a universal scale. These resolutions provide a clear road map for the steps that need to be taken. All countries should take necessary measures in order to fully comply with the provisions of the above mentioned Security Council resolutions.

14. The task of creating a universal legal instrument is yet to be fulfilled. The discussions in the UN on a comprehensive convention on terrorism have not moved ahead due to differences on the definition of terrorism. All states should exert further efforts in order to conclude the convention.

15. Special attention should be given to measures aimed at preventing terrorists' access to weapon of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The earliest possible adoption within the UN of the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism would be a crucial step in this direction.

16. The idea launched by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to establish an international center to combat terrorism should be positively examined and supported.

Recommendations of the Second Working Group: The Relation between Terrorism and Money Laundering, and Arms and Drug Trafficking

1. Strengthening international, regional and bilateral cooperation among states to identify, disrupt, and dismantle the financial underpinning of terrorism, as well as the activities of organized crime groups, illegal weapons, and explosives trafficking and illicit narcotics trade. Countries should endeavor to create legal frameworks that allow for flexible exchange of information in a flexible way between competent authorities, domestically, regionally, and internationally.

2. Encouraging countries to fully implement the existing Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) international standards – in particular, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 + 9 Recommendations and the relevant United Nations Conventions and the Security Council Resolutions, as well best practices to counter money laundering and the financing of terrorism through:

   - Strengthening the efforts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in AML/CFT.

   - Encouraging the countries not subject to mutual evaluation by Financial Action Task Force (FATF), or FATF style regional bodies (FSRBs), to volunteer for assessment by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

   - Encouraging all countries to develop Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) that meet the criterion of Egmont Group Definition and standards, and to have these FIUs join the Egmont Group to share their experience, expertise, and operational information.

3. Asking the United Nations to work together with the FATF and FSRBs to further elaborate international standards to ensure the fulfillment of charitable and humanitarian role of charities and non-profit organizations by regulating their operations and by preventing their use in illegal activities. The articulation of these standards should be conducted in the context of FATF and FSRBs.

4. Ensuring effective information flow among relevant law enforcement, national security and intelligence agencies with AML/CFT responsibilities. Additionally, countries should, to the greatest extent possible, ensure cooperation among agencies on bilateral, regional, and international basis.

5. Increasing national, bilateral, and regional cooperation and coordination among relevant agencies in combating terrorism, money laundering, arms and explosives trafficking, and drugs smuggling. Supporting the sharing of expertise, experiences, and training, to ensure effectiveness in the fight against terrorists and organized crime.

6. Enhancing laws on combating arms, explosives, and drugs smuggling, money laundering, and improving the capacities of law enforcement agencies, including judicial authorities, to implement those laws.

7. Reinvigorating international community efforts to develop and refine mechanisms that enable countries to comply fully with their obligations under UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373 to freeze without delay the assets of terrorists and those who materially support them. In particular, countries should provide accurate, reliable and complete data at their disposal of any individual name, organization, or entity as well as information on the involvement in terrorism prior to the submission of the designation to the 1267 Committee. Delisting procedures should be established.

8. Encouraging the creation of special domestic bodies that would manage seized and confiscated assets and funds derived from money laundering, terrorism financing, arms and drugs smuggling, and organized crime. These funds could be used for strengthening the means allocated to the fight against these forms of crimes, as well as to compensate and assist victims of terrorism.

9. Identifying individuals and entities that are suspected of financing terrorism at the national level. At the FIU level, this information could be shared freely and rapidly and in line with the Egmont principles. In the case of the discovery of relevant information, countries should respond through appropriate channels.

10. Encouraging countries to undertake a study to determine the feasibility of implementing a system for collection and analysis, by the FIUs of international wire transfers to facilitate the detection of transactions or patterns that may be indicative of money laundering or financing terrorism.

Recommendations of the Third Working Group: Experiences and Lessons Learned From Counterterrorism

1. The essential basis for success is an effective national cross-government counter-terrorism strategy, which sets out clear and measurable objectives for all relevant departments and agencies including law enforcement, intelligence, military, interior and, foreign affairs.

2. There is a requirement for effective national mechanisms for coordinating the national strategy, in particular the work of law enforcement and intelligence agencies, also in respect to regional and international cooperation.

3. Each nation is affected by the success or failure of others. It is therefore essential to have effective bilateral and multilateral mechanisms underpinned by political will for integrated law enforcement, judicial and intelligence dimensions of co-operation. These could address a range of issues, such as the legal framework for dealing with terrorist groups and their associates, extradition procedures, border controls, protecting ports and maritime

transportation. Effective co-operative working is required at all stages of international counter-terrorist operations, including ad hoc multinational teams where appropriate.

4. At the international level, success requires the sharing of information, techniques expertise, and equipment. It is valuable to establish counter terrorism centers and forums aimed at capacity building; improving counter terrorism legislation; and the sharing of training, equipment, techniques, and expertise for tackling evolving terrorist organizations and methods, such as the use of the internet as a tool for terrorists.

5. It is important, on voluntary basis that funds, and other resources, such as high technology equipment, are made available to states in need of such assistance, commensurate with the threat they face and the level of their anti-terrorist operations.

6. Counter terrorism measures must be carried out in accordance with domestic and international law, to respect human rights, and to avoid alienating and marginalizing any communities.

7. A key part of any strategy must be to identify and address factors that can be exploited by terrorists in recruiting new members and supporters.

8. Terrorists thrive on publicity by any means. Mass media, civil society, and the educational system can play a crucial role in any strategy to counter terrorist propaganda and claims to legitimacy. It is important to develop methods for reporting on terrorism to prevent terrorists from exploiting the media in their communications.

9. Any counter terrorism strategy must ensure utmost respect, sensitivity, and material assistance for victims of terrorism.

Recommendations of the Fourth Working Group: Terrorist Organizations and Their Formation

1. Supporting the call of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the creation of an international centre for combating terrorism which will undertake, among other things, to develop a mechanism for exchanging information and expertise between states in the field of combating terrorism, and for linking the national centers for combating terrorism with a database which enables the fastest updating of information possible considering that the fight against terrorism is a collective effort requiring maximum cooperation and coordination among states and full readiness to exchange security information and intelligence instantly between specialized organs through secure equipment.

2. Encouraging states to set up national centers specialized in combating terrorism, and calling on them to create similar centers on the regional level to facilitate intelligence sharing, exchange of real time operational information, developing mechanisms and technologies for data collection and analysis to thwart the preparation of terrorist operations and undermine the

networks of recruitment, training, support and financing of terrorists, and coordination between relevant international bodies and other regional centers.

3. Inviting Interpol to consider how it could most effectively reinforce its extensive existing work against terrorism, and calling on all members of Interpol to contribute promptly and actively to the maintenance of an up-to-date list of wanted terrorists.

4. Encouraging states to adopt national legislation and procedures capable of preventing terrorists from utilizing asylum and immigration laws to reach safe havens or to use states' territories as bases for recruitment, training, planning, instigation, and for the launching of terrorist operations against other states.

5. Establishing, whenever appropriate, task forces to fight terrorism in every country that would be composed of elements from law enforcement and task forces and train them to deal with terrorist networks.

6. Developing domestic laws on fighting terrorism by criminalizing all terrorist acts, including financing of terrorist activities.

7. Supporting and assisting developing countries in establishing early-warning mechanisms and crises management; also improving capabilities of those dealing with crises and terrorist acts.

8. Increasing interaction with the media to enhance people's awareness as to the dangers of terrorism and so that the media would not be used or manipulated by the terrorists.

9. Strengthening relations with non-government organizations to ensure an effective contribution to information-sharing relating to the fight against terrorism.

10. Establishing an international data base for coordination on stolen passports and other travel documents, whereby it will be possible to identify the place and numbers of those passports to reduce the movements of terrorists. Also, encouraging the adoption of high technology-related international criteria through international cooperation and technical assistance, as may be necessary, to prevent forging passports and the use of them by terrorist groups to travel from one country to another.

VI. Saudi Proposal Regarding the Creation of an International Center to Fight Terrorism

During his opening address to the Counterterrorism International Conference, His Highness, Crown Prince Abdullah, proposed the creation of a center for cooperation on counterterrorism. A number of delegations endorsed this idea in principle, which was included in the Riyadh Declaration and the recommendations of the working groups.

Saudi Arabia circulated a list of its initial proposals which included "the establishment of an international agency or center to develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and expertise between states in the area of fighting terrorism, and for connecting national counterterrorism agencies through a data base that allows rapid updating and exchanging of relevant information since combating terrorism is a collective responsibility that requires the highest levels of cooperation and coordination among states and complete readiness to exchange real time intelligence and security data as fast as possible among relevant agencies through secure means".

Much of this recommendation tracked closely with the recommendation of Interpol during the conference that the international community find ways to exchange data on terrorists and terrorist groups in as much detail as possible, and in a form that would allow nations to work together in tracking terrorist movements as immediately as possible and to intercept terrorist movements and actions; that nations exchange standardized data on lost or forged travel documents, and that they develop data bases that can be quickly searched on a common basis. A number of delegations proposed that regional centers are needed as well as an international center, and that a network of regional centers – a virtual center -- connected through secure communications would best meet this need. Other delegations raised the need to exchange training methods, technologies, ways to organize, share information on suitable legislation and regulation, ways of enhancing law enforcement and security activity while preserving human rights and the rule of law, and ways to implement UN and international conventions, and share. Finally, some delegations suggested using such a center to exchange ways to make educators and the media familiar with the threat and the need to fight it.

All of these ideas are valuable, and we greatly appreciate the detailed comments and recommendations that delegations provided during and since the Conference. As a result, Saudi Arabia has developed the following ideas.

Defining the Role of a Center

Combating terrorism is a collective responsibility that requires the highest levels of cooperation and coordination among states and complete readiness to exchange real time intelligence and security data as fast as possible among relevant agencies through secure means. An international center or agency should be created in coordination with the UN to develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and expertise between states in the area of fighting terrorism and to connect national counterterrorism agencies through a database that allows rapid updating and exchanging of relevant information. It should create common and secure ways to voluntarily exchange data on terrorists and terrorist groups in as much detail as possible, and in a form that supports a cooperative effort to track terrorist movements as immediately as possible and to help intercept terrorist movements and actions,

and to facilitate the exchange of standardized data on lost or forged travel documents, and develop data bases that can be quickly searched on a common basis, including ergonomic data. It should work with regional and other international centers, and create a network of such centers – a "virtual" center- - connected through secure communications. The center should exchange of information on ways to improve the methods, training, laws and other activities that improve national capabilities. It should facilitate the exchange of training methods, techniques to fight terrorism, ways to organize, technologies, suitable legislation and regulation, ways of enhancing law enforcement and security activity while preserving human rights and the rule of law. It can serve as a basis for international dialogue on the need for tolerance and avoid characterizing religions, races, ethnic groups, and cultures as "terrorists," when the real issue is a small minority of violent extremists. The center should also facilitate the sharing of data on how to defend against terrorist attacks and respond to them, and particularly to the threat of acts of biological or nuclear terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction, information technology, and critical infrastructure. Such a center can be used to exchange ways to make educators and the media familiar with the threat posed by violent terrorism and extremism and the need to fight it without suppressing freedoms of speech but to ensure that terrorists cannot spread hatred and incitement to violence.

Five Major Areas of Operation

- Coordination between regional and national centers.
- Sharing of data and real-time intelligence.
- Sharing of training methods and techniques.
- Exchange of technologies.
- Development of comprehensive and practical legislations and regulations.

Key Criteria for Creating a Center

1. The center should be established under the principles of UN and its relevant resolutions and committees.
2. Membership should be on voluntary basis, starting with the participants of this.
3. The center should respect national sovereignty and the independence of national security assets of its member states.
4. The center should link national and regional counterterrorism centers through a secure database that would allow rapid updating and exchange of relevant information. (Similar to the sharing of financial data by the Egmont Group). center should establish secure means to exchange data on urgent basis especially to track down terrorists networks and movements and on lost or forged travel documents.

5. The center should facilitate the voluntary exchange and transfer of high technologies that are vital to counterterrorism operations of its member states, as well as to securing nations against terrorist movements and activities, and emergency response against terrorist attacks. The center should facilitate the sharing and adoption of suitable laws and procedures, and of ways to make educators, the media, and the general public aware of the dangers of terrorism and the necessity of fighting it and not allowing it to spread its incitements.

Request for Unified Views

Saudi Arabia realizes that no one nation or conference can define the role of such a center. As a result, Saudi Arabia is requesting each delegation to review the Saudi proposals and to present its own suggestions and views so as to develop a unified effort that can implement the idea of the center.

VII. National and Delegation Recommendations

Delegations provided a wide range of valuable papers and statements. Many contained ideas that were not included in the final Riyadh Declaration and summary recommendations of the Working Groups. Saudi Arabia has reviewed these materials and prepared summaries of their action recommendations. In addition, several countries have provided detailed lists of recommendations as a follow up to the deliberations of the conference. These recommendations follow in alphabetical order by the name of the country or delegation involved:

Algeria

Algeria made eight major recommendations for cooperation in dealing with terrorism:

1. Take a clear political stand with regard to terrorism and those who advocate, support, finance, or facilitate terrorist activities or to give shelter to terrorists.

2. Cooperation in full transparency, total impartiality, and good faith to prevent and combat terrorism.

3. Such cooperation should respond to the necessity to qualify terrorist acts in terms that prevent their being justified, manipulated, or instrumented to any end whatsoever.

4. This should imply the automatic recourse to judiciary bodies and be founded on a true commitment to respond, without undue delays, to requests for exchange of information and legal and technical assistance.

5. A genuine implementation of antiterrorist procedures to bring to justice individuals involved in terrorist activities, that is, in our point of view, an important step in the eradication of terrorist.

6. In conformity with the UN Security Council resolution 1373, it is important to bear in mind that "no political motivation should stand against extradition requests made by states."

7. Countries should guard against any approach to terrorism that might appear selective. In the same vein, the fight against terrorism will hardly be effective in conceived as a confrontation with a given civilization or religion. Unified and indivisible, that fight must be universal, global and concerted; the commitment it entails can leave no room for ambiguity.

8. The revitalization of the Counterterrorism Committee established by the Security Council to monitor implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 is a welcomed move fair and transparent community's counterterrorism efforts as well as the necessary resources to insure that such efforts are effective and credible. To that end, the Executive Directorate should actively promote an operational concept of anti-terrorist cooperation that takes into account of the security needs of all the cooperation partners.

Arab League

The Arab League made recommendations at three levels: national, Arab, and international. The following are some of the main recommendations:

1. Urge joining the International counterterrorism Agreements –(Twelve Agreements and Protocols) the most recent of which being the International Agreement to Suppress Terrorism Financing approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 9/12/1999.

2. Urge the establishment of communication channels for the exchange of information.

3. Increase the monitoring of explosive, weapons, fake documents, and ammunition transfers through effective border control, surveillance on smuggling, and confiscation of illicit proceeds.

4. Urge adopting effective measures in the area of combating organized crime and promoting international cooperation in this field.

5. Urge cooperation with the Interpol in the area of law enforcement.

6. Urge following the FATF agreements on money laundering.

7. Urge the adoption of similar regional agreements such as the Anti-terror Arab Agreement.

8. Urge adopting a comprehensive strategy that combines security and legal measure and intensifies the national the international efforts to wipe out the roots of terrorism. The strategy should include the implementation of cultural, educational, and information policies that promote the convergence of culture and religions, denunciation of fanaticism in all its forms.

9. Raise public awareness of the risks and threats arising from the link between terror and organized crime and strengthening the people's ties and cooperation with criminal justice institution.

10. Strengthen coordination between the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice on this subject.

11. Provide technical assistance and legal counseling with a view to encourage countries to join as parties to agreements and protocols related to the prevention of terrorism and organized crimes.

Argentina

Argentina accepts the proposal that the text of the "Communiqué of Riyadh" should read as approved in the last Plenary Meeting of the Conference as well as the text of the recommendations approved by the last Plenary Meeting.

With that approach, any modification of those texts already approved that could be later submitted by delegations would necessarily be matter of further study.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN's recommendations were directed primarily at ASEAN Member States and they primarily consist of supporting ongoing efforts like the establishment of a regional database for the dissemination of respective Member States' laws, regulations, and treaties.

ASEAN supports intelligence and information sharing with regard to terrorists and terrorist organizations.

Australia

Australia provided an extensive list of recommendations:

1. States should take practical steps to enhance national counterterrorism coordination between law enforcement agencies and other relevant organizations.

2. States should take steps to identify ways of enhancing counterterrorism cooperation and encouraging more effective coordination, including information sharing among respective law enforcement and intelligence agencies with the aim of dismantling terrorist networks and enabling closer cooperation to prevent terrorist attacks.

3. States should work together to increase those law enforcement capabilities required to combat terrorism and should work on collaborative capacity building efforts.

4. States should work together to investigate terrorist attacks, including through provision of relevant technical expertise and equipment to ensure perpetrators can be speedily identified, detained, and brought to justice.

5. States should recognize the importance of law enforcement agencies having appropriate powers and resources to combat terrorism, including a sufficient broad range of offences in national law to prosecute and punish those responsible for committing or supporting terrorist acts, while respecting democratic values, human rights, and due process of law.

6. States should encourage the development of appropriate skills among prosecutors and judges to ensure sufficient legal expertise exists to deal with terrorism.

7. States should strengthen the legal framework for cooperation between national jurisdictions, including through concluding mutual legal assistance arrangements.

8. States should adopt extradition arrangements to ensure that offenders are prosecuted in the most appropriate jurisdiction and to prevent them escaping justice by moving jurisdiction. In transnational cases, states should cooperate in making their best endeavors to bring known/suspected terrorists to justice.

9. States should make concerted efforts to suppress financial support for terrorism including through meeting existing international and regional commitments on terrorist financing and money laundering.

10. States should consider confiscation of the proceeds of crime provisions to prevent funds obtained through illicit activities being used to fund terrorist activities.

11. States should further encourage the role and active involvement of the business community in the spirit of partnership and within the framework of share responsibility to suppress and combat transnational crime, in particular, terrorism.

12. States should support counterterrorism efforts by coordinating the implementation of effective border controls to combat identify fraud and illicit cross-border trade in arms, drugs and people smuggling.

13. States should enhance maritime security, especially in combating sea piracy.

14. States should take and strengthen national measure, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

15. States should take appropriate steps to meet obligation of UNSCR 1373 and other relevant UN resolutions, and ratify and implement the twelve UN counterterrorism related conventions.

16. Mechanisms to assist regional states, including small island developing states, to meet their international obligations in the area of counterterrorism meet to be further strengthened.

Bahrain

Bahrain's recommendations focus on regional counterterrorism issues:

1. Formalize the procedures for the sharing of intelligence and information and also assist with the coordination of activities.

2. Enhance cooperation and intelligence sharing between Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states through a phased approach.

3. Survey how each nation's focal point for counterterrorism is operation with the goal of creating a common approach by creating Join Counter Terrorist Centers in each state, as is the case in Bahrain. The centers will exchange information, share intelligence, and arrange for the exchange of specialists.

4. If the first phase works out, then create an over arching GCC JCTC under the GCC Secretary General. The JCTC will:

    - Establish priorities.

- Coordinate efforts to gather and disseminate intelligence.
- Hold a common database of suspects and their movement.
- Coordinate border control operations.
- Provide the mechanism of real time response.
- Consider commonality of training and operational procedures.
- Review existing legal measures appropriate to countering terrorism with a view to consensus.
- Give advice on appropriate technology.
- Review civil defense measure in the event of a terrorist attack using weapons of mass destruction.
- Being a focal point for joint exercises.
- Consider the threat of cyber terrorism.
- Carry out an assessment of International and Regional Terrorist Incidents and pass on lessons learned to member states.
- Update strategic threats to the region.

5. A committee of member states should be formed and headed by the GCC's Under Secretary for security to help develop the GCC Center and expand it to cover a range of other issues:

- The First phase: create a virtual center that works on: deterrence, planning, and response to incidents.
- The Second Phase: Create an actual center that has a joint database, give advice on technologies, considering the threat of cyber terrorism, update strategic threat to the Gulf. Countries that surround the GCC are welcomed to share information.
- Coordinate GCC Navy and coast guards including radars through the centers.
- In general, we should ensure interoperability, exchange of information and intelligence, compatibilities of technologies, and cooperation at the security level.
- GCC should ensure a formal system of coordination between its members. A study on the establishment of such centers.
- The GCC should immediately control coasts and borders.

- The Third Phase: we should use the example of EU and EUROPOLE with common database (GCCPOLE) Bahrain will be happy to host its HQ. This will act as an effective platform for cooperation.

- A phased approach will provide an excellent start to build confidence.

Belgium

Belgium's paper outlines the Belgian experience in counterterrorism, and the following are recommendations in terms of the lessons learned:

1. National terrorist groups are willing to collaborate with international terrorists' organization, and countries should be aware.

2. While groups have the same goals, they do not necessarily have the same profile. Hence, counterterrorism should not rely on a standard profile for all terrorist networks.

3. Intensify the international collaboration to uncover the networks that will undoubtedly be formed, especially as many intelligence services are faced with the same phenomenon.

Canada

Like many countries, Canada has been a victim of terrorist attack: 20 years ago, the Air India bombings, for example, killed more than 300 Canadians off the coast of Europe. More recently, Canadians have been victims of terrorism from New York to Bali. At the same time, we are a country of enormous natural and human diversity, and practically all languages, nationalities, faiths and creeds are represented in our land. We are a secular country blessed with a large and growing Muslim community. We reject the efforts by some to fuel division based upon ethnic or religious identification. And, we call on people of good will, of all faiths and belief, to join together to effectively combat the global threat of terrorism.

1. Canada's counter-terrorism policy is founded on four interrelated principles.

   - The first principle is that Canada considers terrorism a global menace that demands a comprehensive and consistent global response, based on common and agreed norms, values, and institutions.

   - The second is that all efforts to combat terrorism must respect and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, be based in law, and reflect respect for tolerance and human diversity.

   - The third principle is that a counter-terrorism approach must be multi-facetted. Counter-terrorism requires a multi-disciplinary effort involving complementary law enforcement, security and intelligence, and other contributions, as well as, when necessary, military action.

- Fourthly, we believe that it is necessary to address longer-term factors, such as the socio-economic and political issues which may contribute to the emergence of extremism, and which may render individuals and societies vulnerable to terrorist attack or exploitation.

2. To begin with a focus on the first principle, terrorism is a global threat that demands global responses based on internationally agreed standards and values. International consensus and cooperation is vital in order to stop and prevent terrorists exploiting vulnerabilities in some countries to conduct their attacks in or against others.

   - Canada's counter-terrorism policy aims at promoting the effective implementation of the 12 UN conventions and protocols on terrorism, and at strengthening consistent and comprehensive international counter-terrorism measures, such as in the area of terrorism financing or transportation security.

   - Canada has strenuously worked through regional and international fora to reinforce and develop international security measures to improve global security. However, Canada recognizes that implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments is expensive and demands high-level technical and legal expertise. It often requires exercises such as redrafting national legislation, creating financial analysis and intelligence units, changing national banking systems, implementing new security measures at land borders, at airports and ports, establishing law enforcement cooperation mechanisms, etc.

   - This is why Canada has provided training, financial, technical, and legal assistance to states needing help in implementing new international counter-terrorism standards.

   - We recognize that, in a globalized world, the security of Canada and of Canadians, both at home and abroad, is intrinsically linked to the capacity of other countries to ensure their own security. This is why the Government of Canada announced in April 2004, as part of Canada's National Security Policy, the creation of a permanent Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program, to be administered by Foreign Affairs Canada.

   - Through this program, Canada will provide counter-terrorism related training, resources, and expertise to partner states to enable them to prevent and respond to terrorist activity, in a manner consistent with international obligations including human rights, humanitarian and refugee laws.

   - This assistance may also contribute to the fight against transnational organized crime, such as drug, arms and human trafficking.

3. The second principle, which shapes all our decisions and actions, is the promotion and respect of human rights and the rule of law.

   - Canada is concerned that some states may be foregoing their international obligations to protect civil and political rights in the name of combating terrorism. There is a temptation that must be resisted to employ temporary or extraordinary measures to combat this

menace for experience shows that such responses can often become permanent, pervasive and counter-productive.

- For Canada, all counter-terrorism policies, actions and strategies must respect international law, including international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law. It is a daily, but necessary, challenge that all countries face.

- Canada adopts a multidisciplinary approach in the fight against terrorism, which includes intelligence and information sharing, but works on a daily basis at striking a balance with the rights and privacy of individuals.

- For example, at home, Canada works towards ensuring that all these efforts are developed and pursued while respecting and defending human rights, including privacy rights, the rule of law, tolerance and diversity. Our counter-terrorism policy must respect the values reflected in, and the rights and freedoms guaranteed by, the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

- Internationally, in every regional and international fora and through our bilateral relationships, Canada remains a strong advocate and proponent of the need to respect international human rights and humanitarian and refugee law while fighting terrorism.

- For instance, Canada has been a traditional co-sponsor of the resolution on *Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism* at both the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights. Both the UNGA and the CHR resolution reaffirm that States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with their obligations under international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

4. The third principle is that a counter-terrorism strategy must be multi-facetted.

   - Canada's counter-terrorism approach is a multi-disciplinary effort involving complementary law enforcement, intelligence gathering, and other contributions, such as customs and immigration, justice, transport, health, and other elements.

   - Canada's contribution to the international fight against terrorism involves the collaboration among departments and agencies across our federal government.

   - This government-wide collaboration is essential for the successful negotiation of international instruments on terrorism, and effective cooperation with our partners on the active implementation of these agreements.

5. The fourth principle is characterized by the need to address the underlying factors of terrorism, and is very much informed by our government's human security policy.

- Ensuring the security of our borders, seas, and skies, and preventing terrorism financing is essential and central in the fight against terrorism, but not enough.

- The absence of inclusive and responsive institutions, as well as states committing human rights violations can contribute to political and social exclusion and discontent, destabilization and, in some cases, violence, including terrorism.

- There is, of course, no excuse and no justification for terrorism. When all members of a society can freely participate in political life; when the government is accountable both to the law and to the people; when there is free and independent media and a vibrant civil society; when human rights are respected; and when there is a functioning and independent judiciary, then it is possible to express dissent in legitimate, non-violent ways.

- Conflict can then be channelled into the political arena in the form of dialogue and debate, and out of the streets, where it often takes the form of violence and repression.

- However, it is impossible to draw a causal connection between terrorism and any single factor. We believe there is no direct "root cause or causes" that can be identified, and that this is a very simplistic way to address what is, in fact, a highly complex issue.

- On the basis of these considerations, Canada recognises the need to address factors that create conditions in which extremism can flourish. There is a complex interplay of factors, including, economic, social, civil and political ones, that can contribute to the emergence of an environment that may render individuals and groups vulnerable to exploitation or attack by terrorists.

- Canada supports taking a holistic approach to counter-terrorism, and recognizes the contribution of a variety of instruments and institutions, including international development and human rights bodies, in addressing those factors that create conditions in which extremism and terrorism may flourish or take root.

- There is a belief, in some circles, that counter-terrorism and human security are essentially contradictory and that investment in one is, necessarily, at the expense of the other.

- We are, instead, struck by the necessary interdependence of appropriate security, genuine prosperity, and democratic and effective governance for all countries around the world.

- None of these three elements can be achieved or sustained in the present circumstances without the other two and human security, ultimately, depends upon all three.

- In conclusion, our success in the fight against terrorism will ultimately be determined not by what we are fighting against, but rather, by what we are fighting for – a

global community united in safety and security, prosperity and opportunity, founded upon tolerance and respect, dialogue and democratic values.

China

China made both domestic and international recommendations:

1. Domestic measures should be pursued by each country to support counterterrorism.

   - Push the work of domestic legislation on counterterrorism. Terrorist activity must be identified as a serious crime. Relevant authorities should be provided with more investigative and other law enforcement power.

   - Enhance cooperation and coordination among relevant domestic agencies. Special agencies or mechanisms for regular consultations on counterterrorism should be established.

   - Establish mechanism on early warning and crisis management; improve the capacity of relevant staff in coping with emergencies and panics and maintaining the stability of society.

   - Promote the awareness of the public about the serious consequence of terrorist activities, and improve their alertness and common sense on terrorism.

2. International measures should be developed as well.

   - Political will: all countries should show political will to cooperate with each other, treat the threats of terrorism in equal manner without double standards. Once a country takes counterterrorism measures, it is expected to treat other countries' security concern and measures equally.

   - Diplomacy:

     a. The leading and coordinating role of the UN Security Council and its Counterterrorism Committee and CTED should be enhanced.

     b. A UN Counterterrorism coordinator should be appointed.

     c. CTED is encouraged to be fully functional at the earliest possible date.

     d. The UN is advised to draw up a comprehensive and systematic global strategy on counterterrorism as soon as possible.

     e. Cooperation between the UN and regional Counterterrorism organizations or institutions should be enhanced.

f. The list of the UNSC sanction committee should be regularly reviewed and updated. As the first step, terrorist groups or individuals identified by concerned regional organizations should be added to the above-mentioned list.

g. The CTC should emphasize assistance, promote best practices and enhance the capability of developing countries. Since different countries have different conditions, the international counterterrorism experience can only be effective when it is suitable to the situation of a certain country.

- Legislation:

a. The process of signing and ratifying the 12 international counterterrorism related conventions should be accelerated.

b. The Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism should be formulated as early as possible.

c. UNGA and UNSC resolutions on counterterrorism should be strictly implemented.

d. The relevant regional organizations may establish counterterrorism legal framework according to its own condition.

- Intelligence Exchange:

a. Current mechanism, such as Interpol should be fully utilized.

b. Information and intelligence sharing in different levels and fields should be encouraged, including establishing data bases, appointing focal points and setting up mechanisms of regular exchange at the working level.

c. Countries with advanced satellite techniques should share the intelligence with others.

d. In addition to governments, civil societies and NGOs may also contribute to information sharing.

- Financing:

a. International framework of cooperation against financing for terrorism should be established. The anti-money laundering system should be fully utilized.

b. International conventions on AML should be drafted as soon as possible.

- Publicity:

    a. The mass media should be guided to avoid exaggeration, false information, in order to avoid probable panic in public.

- Important Principles:

    a. Terrorism's root causes and symptoms should be addressed. Poverty, social injustice, regional conflicts, and barriers to dialogue between cultures should be alleviated.

    b. Side effects of counterterrorism, such as trade disruptions and immigration restrictions, should be limited. Human rights and humanitarian laws should be respected.

Denmark

Denmark made both general and regional recommendations:

1. Provide the necessary resources to the EU anti-terrorism coordinator.

2. Countries should support initiatives to strengthen intelligence cooperation.

3. Work towards developing methods to prevent conflicts and solve crises before they arise.

4. Promote programs like the Wider Middle East Initiative to foster dialogue and cooperation in the Arab world. Establish trust and cooperation between authorities and ethnic minorities and the Islamic Community.

5. Contribute to stabilization and reconstruction efforts in places like Afghanistan, Africa, and the Balkans.

6. Adopt and implement UN Security Council Resolution 1540.

7. Adopt measures like the Proliferation Security initiative to prevent WMD, WMD material, and WMD know-how from getting into the hands of terrorists.

8. Refocus intelligence services on terrorism. Boost SIGINT collection capability as well as analysis and reporting facilities.

9. Give domestic intelligence services the same capabilities as police.

10. Countries' various intelligence organizations should work more closely together. Information exchange should be improved, joint assessments undertaken, and employee exchanges should take place. Break down barriers between agencies.

11. Request that the international community further efforts to sensitize their people on the dangers of terrorism while offsetting attempts to link terrorism to certain religions.

France

France addressed both the need for an overall strategy to fight terrorism and a number of key financing issues:

1. Countries should effectively implement UNSCR 1373.

2. The 29 best practice principles on tracing and confiscating crime-related assets adopted by the G8 should be implemented.

3. Recommend to states that have not done so to ratify the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

4. Technical assistance should be provided to those countries having difficulty meeting anti-terror obligations. CTAG and FATF have helped.

5. The international community should conduct due diligence of informal terrorist financing channels.

    - The international community should develop mechanisms to register money transfer services in order to prevent the misuse of informal money transfer systems such as hawala system.

    - It is paramount for the international community to strengthen the means used to prevent terrorist group from obtaining and misappropriating charitable funds.

    - France endorsed the regional FATF for the MENA region established in Bahrain in November 2004.

6. A comprehensive and long-term strategy should be developed in each country to target the three main groups involved in terrorism: individuals inspiring terrorism, individuals supporting terrorists logistically, and active terrorists.

    - Identify and keep updated lists of senior clerics responsible for Spreading propaganda and inciting criminal behavior.

    - Neutralize the logistical cells through basic intelligence gathering and through shared information provided by allies.

    - Make conspiracy to prepare or carry out acts of terrorism a criminal offense if it is not already.

7. Continue multilateral and bilateral exchanges of information concerning suspected terrorists.

8. Counter-terrorism measures should respect human rights and public freedoms.

9. A system of compensation for the victims of terrorism should be established.

10. Countries must work together to counter the dissemination of ideologies advocating hatred and violence.

Germany

Germany made recommendations addressing each of the four topics covered by the Working Groups:

Origins, sources, culture, and ideology of terrorism

1. Governments bear great responsibility. They have to protect the fundamental rights of their citizens, including freedom of religion. The persecution of people because of their faith is part of the history of humanity. The Christian faith has also been abused as a reason for persecution and violence. In the modern world that needs peaceful coexistence amongst mankind, there is no room for such intolerance. Governments are called upon to practice good governance. They must give opportunities to all their citizens – not discriminate or marginalize them.

2. Pointing the finger get us nowhere. Yet it is important when researching the causes, roots, and background of religiously motivated terrorism not to allow any taboos. After all, terrorists that deny others rights in the name of religion are pursuing an especially dangerous ideology.

3. The search for the causes and sources of terrorism cannot be restricted to the interpretation of religious writings. At the end of the day it is not important whether a given religion contains signs of violence and intolerance. References to violence are also to be found in other religions. Nevertheless, it is not productive if some states rightly pointing out that Islam is a religion of peace, close their eyes to the readiness for violence to be found among extremists.

4. Tolerance and dialogue – and dialogue means being responsive to the arguments of others – are important ways of breaking the vicious circle of misunderstanding, discrimination, and the preaching of hatred and terrorism. The Federal Republic of Germany attaches great importance to dialogue between cultures and religions, within the United Nations, within the European Union, and at the bilateral level.

Terrorism, Money Laundering, Arms Trade, and Drug Smuggling

1. The fight against terrorism, as well as its funding and support, require international cooperation at the level of finance, politics, and economics, law enforce, and intelligence services. Components of the private sector such as banks or travel organizations must be involved in the international cooperation.

2. In regions where government control is weak, there is a danger of terrorist and common-crime structures entering into temporary and localized marriages of convenience or even amalgamating. There are regions where militant structures maintain close relations with drug criminality structures also for purposes of financing themselves. However, there is no hard evidence of international terrorism financing itself by large-scale systematic participation in the narcotics business. Nor have systematic narcotics activity become know in connection with Osama Bin Laden's Al-Qaeda.

3. Measures to combat terrorism need to be put on a sound legal basis nationally, as well as internationally.

4. Counterterrorism must not be confined to acts of repression, but must also include combating the causes of terrorism.

Lessons from Combating Terrorism

1. The effectiveness and efficiency of police measures depend on know relevant threats as precisely as possible. Preventive and repressive measures are then derived from such intelligence. For this reason, German and European authorities have been developing the concept of "Intelligence-led policing" over the last few years. This concept is based on a combination of information collection, assessment, threat analysis and the definition of strategic and operational measures. This view can also be applied successfully to the fight against international terrorism.

2. Currently, Al Qaeda and the terrorist groups associated with it in a network are presumably the most dangerous form of international terrorism. A threat analysis derived from intelligence on these networks leads to strategic proposals for combating such terrorism:

   - Given the prevailing threat situation, the primary objective of security agencies must be to prevent attacks early on and to protect endangered persons and institutions.

   - Both immediate measures of danger prevention and measures aimed at the gathering of intelligence of relevant services and police authorities must be based on this threat analysis seeking to uncover and break up structures and networks of persons.

   - A fast and secure exchange of relevant intelligence via defined contact officers (network of international contact offices) is of special importance in this regard.

   - Given the large number of institutions at risk, preventative measures, which are focused on potential perpetrators, are of special importance. In this respect, it is necessary to analyze networks as widely and intensely as possible and to make.

3. Given the large number of institutions at risk, preventative measures, which are focused on potential perpetrators, are of special importance. In this respect, it is necessary to analyze networks as widely and intensely as possible and to make sure that they are no longer operable.

Pooling and analyzing police and other intelligence as comprehensively as possible at an international level is a precondition to achieving this aim.

4. To prevent future attacks, the sometime amorphous structures of terrorist networks and groups must be weakened by high search and investigation pressure. Territorial border must not offer any protection to perpetrators in this regard.

Defining and Breaking Up Terrorist Organizations and Formations

1. The fight against international terrorism can only be fought successfully in an all-encompassing approach integrating all police areas (involving measures of foreign and economic development as well as interior and justice policies).

2. The strategy of an all-encompassing approach also covers the combined use of measures of law enforcement (criminal prosecution) and danger prevention, the fight against the funding of terrorism, and other logistical criminal activities. It includes preventive measures such as legislation dealing with foreigners, law on associations, tax legislation, visa policies. It also includes security of transport channels and transportation in general (aviation security, maritime security, railroad security), the protection of critical infrastructure, border control management, and document security.

3. The objective must be to avoid security gaps and, at the same time, to utilize limited resources as effectively as possible.

4. The fight of police and other security authorities against terrorism must be fought in compliance with the principles and aims of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law, including human rights.

5. Analysis and description of actually existing terrorist groups is difficult and is governed by the reservation that defined hierarchies, clear decision-making channels and defined targets can only be identified in some cases. The existence of diffuse network structures must rather be assumed.

6. Terrorist networks can only be combated effectively by international networks of states and security authorities.

7. National and international cooperation between the police and security agencies is of special importance. This applies in particular to the rapid and comprehensive pooling of intelligence relevant in terms of threats as well as information on analyzing and breaking up terrorist network structures. Success is particularly dependent upon:

    - Joint national information and analysis centers for police and security services integrating their activities with international partners: foreign police and security services; international organizations such as Interpol and Europol, as well as the United Nations.

- Creation of common international legal and technical standards.

- Strengthening judicial cooperation (such as in the field of administrative and mutual legal assistance, initiation and implementation of joint international investigation proceedings, perhaps stronger involvement of international courts of justice).

- Creating an internationally comparable training standard of police and security agencies – including the expert knowledge provided by external partners.

- Use of modern technologies and scientific methods in the field of information collection, information exchange, analysis and forensics. In addition, the integration and involvement of Arab native speakers and specialists for Islamic studies is imperative for expert evaluation and assessment of the raw data gathered.

Greece

Greece addressed domestic implementation of the 12 international conventions on terrorism. It cited the actions and successes taken and achieved over the course of the 28th Olympic Games. It provided recommendations in the form of lessons learned:

1. Implement a "Total Security Doctrine," which included the assessment, analysis, synthesis, and deterrence of countering of threats in a complete, effective, and discrete way.

2. The Model of Interagency Cooperation was the foundation of the security planning, which included the involvement of the Coast Guard, the Fire Brigade, the Hellenic Intelligence Service, and the Armed Forces, under the unified command of the Hellenic Police.

3. Collect the experience of other states in order to adopt to our needs all the new practices and the most updated mechanism.

4. Rely on continuous analysis and assessment of the potential threats against.

5. The collection of information was determined on the basis of the need of the planning for security measures.

6. High level-specialized training that was acquired by the personnel of the security forces is an absolute prerequisite for the successful execution of their duties.

India

India has been combating the menace of terrorism for over two decades. It notes, however, that terrorism today has changed from being a vehicle of intrastate violence to a transnational phenomenon, using mercenaries, organized crime cartels, through and into various countries. It seeks

to acquire legitimacy through religion or ethnic identity and its aim is not just the "liberation" of a given area, but also the triumph of their particular ideology.

Terrorism has become a global phenomenon, having linkages with criminal organizations, which increases their reach and lethality. They take advantage of technology and the globalized world to attention their goals. Given the above realities, it is clear that terrorism has to be fought along several fronts, with different tools and by adopting different postures:

1. First the posture – Terrorism can never be fought defensively at a strategic level. Thus, it is important to demonstrate our determination to resist terrorism by all means, as well as to be prepared to deal with the problem in the long term.

   - Secondly, given the realities of this situation, we have to cooperate as much as possible with other countries in dealing with terrorism.

   - A third point that emerges is that international action is required to buttress our efforts.

   - The internal and external dimensions of terrorism call for joint action by ministries dealing with defense, internal security, and external affairs. Strong bonding in perception and action between all agencies is essential to achieve the synergy required to deal with the problem effectively.

2. Second, terrorism has both internal and external dimensions and needs to be fought using all tools at our disposal and with a clear objective. We then need to:

   - Evaluate and constantly monitor the evolving political and economic context within which this fight is being waged. It has been seen that terrorism rises and falls depending on the political situation and often coincides or precedes governmental initiatives or high profile visits.

   - Understand its larger purpose and the audience it seeks to address.

   - Evolve a composite approach, including political, developmental, and enforcement dimensions. It is our experience that a purely military approach alone is not appropriate to deal with the threat.

   - Address the realities that underpin terrorism – the huge stocks of weapons, the availability of funds, the trafficking of narcotics, and the large reserve base of recruits, which have clear extra-regional and global dimensions.

   - Accept that in combating and coping with terrorism, a considerable domestic and international consensus will have to be built up.

- Take suitable national initiatives in the areas of law enforcement, politics, social-economic upliftment, amalgamation into the national mainstream, and media and psychological operations.

3. Finally, experience has shown that in tackling terrorism, effective domestic measures must be supplemented by sustained international cooperation.

- India has played an influential role and has participated actively in the debates in the UN in shaping international opinion. India strongly condemned the terrorist attacks on September 11 in the USA and has welcomed all counter measures in the UN, particularly UN Security Council Resolution 1373. India is a signatory to all the twelve sectoral conventions on issues such as Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Taking of Hostages, Hijacking of Aircraft, Prevention of Terrorist Financing, etc.

- India has joint working groups with a number of countries under the aegis of which issues of joint cooperation to combat terrorism effectively are discussed. In addition, India has a wide range of extradition arrangements with a number of countries included extradition treaties, treaties on mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters, and agreements providing for cooperation on issues concerning terrorism such as organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotics and drugs.

- In 1996, India took the initiative for a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. Our objective is to provide a comprehensive legal framework to combat terrorism, since the existing conventions only cover specific sectoral aspects. It is based on the internationally accepted approach that a terrorist act can be differentiated from a criminal act by its nature, context, and purpose, i.e. use of violence to intimidate a population or to compel a government or an international organization. India will continue its efforts to reach a consensus in this area.

Indonesia

Indonesia focused on the international aspects of counterterrorism:

1. Terrorism should not be identified with any particular religion or ethnic group.

2. Counter-terrorist methods should respect human rights covenants and must adhere to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The international community must seek to empower moderates worldwide.

4. The international community must address the root causes of terrorism.

- Social and economic inequities.

- Tyranny and corruption.

- The failure of states to deliver a standard of living that benefits human dignity.

- Political oppression like that faced by the Palestinian people.

5. Regional working groups, legal frameworks, and cooperation on law enforcement should be established to combat terrorism.

6. UNSCR 1373, 1267, and 1540 should be implemented.

7. Regional centers to share training methods, like the JCLEC, should be created.

8. International operational cooperation between countries' police forces, intelligence agencies, and other organizations should be enhanced.

- The rotation and replacement of officers in the midst of investigations hampers international efforts and should be avoided when possible.

Interpol

Interpol provided detailed recommendations based in part on its long experience in international cooperation in law enforcement:

1. No single country or region can overcome the challenge of fighting global terrorism alone. While much is still to be done, more effective international cooperation among law enforcers will bring us a step closer towards winning the fight against international terrorism.

2. Transnational Crime, particularly terrorism, is no longer seen as a menace threatening only those less developed areas in the remote parts of our world. Today, the evils of terrorism have reached all regions of the world. In the past years, lethal attacks in Riyadh, Casablanca, New York, Madrid, Jakarta, Bali, and many other places demonstrate that, in fact, we are all at risk. In fact, just over a month ago, on 30 December 2004, the Saudi ministry of Interior was targeted by a car bomb resulting in the death of 10 persons. The Offices of the Interpol National Central Bureaus in Saudi Arabia are located in this building.

3. Terrorism has not only put traditional law enforcement methods under careful review, but also emphasized the need for greater operational cooperation, not only nationally, but also at the international level.

   Law Enforcement capabilities differ in every country. Each has its own unique strengths and ways of doing business and no one country or state has the monopoly of being the most effective in fighting this serious threat. Combining these individual strengths among states, results into a synergy and a collective front against terrorism. Cooperation and Teamwork among states is therefore, vital in addressing successfully the many facets of terrorism that, if left unhampered, pose a very grave risk not only to a country's national security but also to the present world order.

We, at Interpol, have the capability to provide all our 182 Member Countries with operational support in both preventing and investigating terrorist incidents anywhere in the world.

4. Interpol believes that a reliable, user friendly, and secure communication system is vital to make sure that important police information reaches the right entity, at the right time, and in the right format. Interpol has developed such a system, which is called the I-24/7 Global Police Communication System, the system that electronically connects and provides secure communication to all law enforcement agencies worldwide 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Already 132 Interpol member-countries are connected to the I-24/7 system and efforts are being made to fully connect all the remaining Interpol member-countries. The latest to be connected to the I-24/7 system is NCB Trinidad & Tobago.

   Interpol's Command and Coordination Center further enhances the operational value of the I-24/7 system. It serves as the direct link between Interpol General Secretariat and member countries faced with a crisis situation, such as a terrorist attack. Likewise, the CCC monitors critical situations and events all over the world to enable the Organization to mobilize immediate support to a requesting member country.

   The way in which the I-24/7 system facilitates international police cooperation can be illustrated by citing one of the many operational examples:

   On 4 December 2003, Interpol sent out a list of 32 individuals wanted by the Moroccan authorities in relation to the terrorist attacks that occurred in Casablanca on 16 May 2003. The names and photos of the suspects were published on the Interpol-Fusion Task Force website which can be accessed readily by Interpol member-countries through the I-24/7 system. As a result, one of the Moroccan suspects, who were also wanted by the Saudi government, was located on 16 June 2004 in Belgium as he was in the process of requesting a political asylum status in the said country. After close coordination and cooperation between the Belgian, Saudi Arabian and Interpol officials, the suspect was eventually arrested in Belgium on 1st July 2004.

5. Police databases can be a key asset. Our communications system needs to be further complemented with actual content, i.e. criminal information that law enforcement can act upon. Interpol has a number of databases, covering a wide range of areas, all equally important to law enforcement around the world: Global Databases of Names, Fingerprints, Photographs, DNA, Identification Documents, and Notices, and Travel Documents. The information contained in these databases is the lifeblood for international police cooperation and for helping to keep the world safe.

   With the support and help of its member Countries, Interpol has been able to make great progress in this area. As of 1 January 2005, there are now already 117 countries contributing in Interpol's Global Database of names and photographs of suspected terrorists. This has resulted in a significant increase in the number of suspected terrorists recorded in our database. Currently, it contains already 8,127 suspected persons involved in terrorist activities, while in 2001 only 2202 persons were known to Interpol.

Evolution of the number of suspected terrorists in the Interpol database

- *2001: 2202 persons*
- *2002: 2935 persons*
- *2003: 4523 persons*
- *2004: 8127 persons*

6. Red Notices are a way of triggering international cooperation. Our Red notices system assists Member States in tracking and locating fugitives. Interpol issues, on request of any Member Country, what we call a Red Notice or a worldwide diffusion. This essentially advises police worldwide that a certain person is wanted. Let me give you an example of how important this tool is in coordinating our international efforts against terrorism:

   The case concerns a Syrian national for which Madrid requested the issuance a Red Notice. He was suspected of being a leading member of Al Qaeda's Spanish cell. He was also in contact with other Al Qaeda members that played an important role in the planning of the 11 September attacks.

   Following Spain's request for a Red Notice:

   - Interpol issued the Red Notice on 28 November, 2003.
   - Interpol General Secretariat was informed by IP Amman (Jordan) on 28 February, 2004, that the person had been arrested in Jordan. This was the first arrest based on a Red Notice issued for Membership in a terrorist group. After contacts between IPSG, IP Amman, and the NCB in Madrid,
   - The person was extradited to Spain. The General Secretariat was informed by NCB Madrid on 9 February, 2004.

7. Another key priority in our efforts to fight terrorism is to continue the effort to stop the use of false documents. We firmly believe and have stated repeatedly that the misuse of fraudulent travel documents constitutes a major risk to international security. Indeed, possession of a stolen travel document allows any terrorist or criminal to travel freely throughout the world under any identity he or she wishes to assume. This ability is essential for terrorist in order for them to plan and carry out their attacks and therefore Interpol has called upon its Members to share information about stolen and lost passports. Our database has the potential to deny criminals the means to circulate freely under false identities, provided that a large number of countries participate in the database. The results speak for themselves:

   - During the inception of the Interpol ASF-STD database in October 2002, there were only 3,150 documents recorded.

- As of 21 January 2005, there are already more than five (5) million (5,699,686)) stolen travel documents that are recorded into the ASF-STD Database, coming from 67 member-countries.

8. Operational police support is another key tool, as is Interpol's Fusion Task Force. In addition to providing global secure police communication services and databases, we also offer operational police support to our members.

In 2002, we started what we call the Fusion Task Force to coordinate our Anti-Terrorist efforts. We wanted to generate the names and supporting information for as many suspected terrorists as possible. We then wished to generate analytical reports that we sent to each and every country. In September 2002, we started this initiative. Today, we have 117 countries participating. This convincingly illustrates our belief that every country, if given an opportunity, will cooperate with others in order to prevent terrorist attacks.

Through the Fusion Task Force we also have generated a list of terrorists who trained with Al Qaeda in Afghanistan. For a number of them, we have fingerprints to match the photographs that are accessible instantly through I-24/7. The PST Sub-Directorate has a list of 159 Mujahedeens who were suspected to be involved in other terrorist activities and networks in Europe, Northern Africa and Middle East. Interpol member-countries were provided with the said list for reference and crosschecking while in the conduct of their respective Counter-Terrorism investigations. We later found out that some of those Mujahedeens had been involved in various terrorist activities:

- Attack on the US combat ship *Cole* in Yemen
- Support to Madrid bombings
- Involvement in Casablanca terrorist attack

Some of them visited many countries, worldwide.

Saudi Arabia is very active in the Fusion Task Force as well. In fact, the Saudi co-operation in terrorist related inquiries extends to before September 11, 2001, as Interpol has records of the Saudi authorities responding to al-Qaeda related questions in the late 1990s. Recently, they have been particularly active in providing Interpol, and thus the international law enforcement community, with valuable information on the financing of terrorism and on the abuse of a limited number of NGO structures by terrorists.

9. Interpol Incident Response Teams have demonstrated their value in our collective efforts. Interpol Incident Response Teams (IRTs) commenced operations at the Interpol General Secretariat in October 2002 following the devastating terrorist attack in Bali, Indonesia that killed over 200 people. These teams are temporary Interpol advisory teams of Criminal Intelligence Officers, Analysts, IT experts and other personnel from the General Secretariat. An IRT is deployed, on request of a Member Country and offers a host of operational services;

most notably, real-time database queries in coordination with the Command Center at the General Secretariat, analytical assistance, and coordination of support from other Interpol Member Countries in specialized areas such as ballistics, DVI, expertise in the area of counterfeits, etc.

In 2004, eight (8) Incident Response Teams have been deployed worldwide in response to request of member-countries in managing terrorist incidents. In total 14 IRT have been deployed. In November 2003, Interpol deployed an IRT in Riyadh to assist the Saudi authorities in the investigation of the suicide car bomb attack in the Muhaya residential compound resulting to the death of 26 persons and the wounding of 122 others.

Currently, the Organization has 2 IRTs in the field, in Thailand and Sri Lanka to assist these countries in the identification of the victims of the 26 December Tsunami disaster that affected South East Asia.

10. Counterterrorism must anticipate new forms of attack. Terrorists are constantly on the lookout to find new means of striking at the heart of our societies. This requires us to prepare for the worst. For example, we are all aware of the possibility that terrorists could perpetrate a mass casualties attack using viruses and pathogen agents to destroy human life, plants, and animals.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iran's recommendations addressed a number of issues, including narcoterrorism:

1. Terrorism can be reduced by addressing social injustice, creating equal opportunities, just distribution of power and resources, and equal support and rule of law.

2. Partial and guided definitions of terrorism allow governments to create fundamental obstacles that inhibit serious international cooperation.

5. Combating production, smuggling of narcotics and illegal trade of weapons are regarded as combating terrorism. Thus, to seriously confront it, fundamental measures should be taken in the areas where production takes place.

6. Efforts of different countries to reduce demand for narcotics and weapons should further expand with the aim of restricting trafficking of narcotics and weapons that would ultimately restrict financial resources of terrorist groups and organizations.

7. Countries' attention should be drawn to the relation between terrorism, production, and trafficking of narcotic drug, illegal trade of arms, money laundering and the need for establishment of bilateral and multilateral cooperation as well as to the necessity of countries' serious abidance with international agreements on combating terrorism.

8. Considering the importance of recognizing the important elements of the three rings (production of illicit drugs, illegal trade of arms and terrorist activities), countries should exchange their information and experience among each other.

9. Emphasis is needed to be made on the importance of cooperation between countries' financial systems to prevent money laundering.

10. Developing intelligence cooperation between countries in the field of narcotics and illegal trade of weapons through conclusion agreements and appointment of national, regional and international focal points as well as liaison officers.

11. Emphasis on the efficient role of the United Nations and the relevant regional organizations in combating terrorism, smuggling and illegal trade of weapons should be of major importance.

12. For combating effectively terrorism; technical, financial and scientific support must be provided by developed countries for non-developed ones.

13. Stronger punishments should be established for perpetrators of terrorist acts in national laws.

14. Appropriate protective and security systems should be set up with the aim of preventing access to weapons of mass destruction by traffickers of arms.

15. Entry/exit ports (air, sea, and land) should be kept under strict observance to make routs unsafe for traffickers.

16. Governments should refrain from granting asylum, legal and financial support, etc.

17. The need for application of advanced border checkpoint facilities and access to data bank for recognizing organized crime perpetrators should receive high attention. A better exchange of information on lost, stolen, or forged passports and travel documents is of great importance.

18. The need to control travel agencies, NGOs' activities, and also financial and charity institutions and their affiliated bodies should receive serious attention.

19. To implement the provisions of Palmero Convention, emphasis should be placed on the prohibition of firearms exportation and importation without the state's supervision.

20. To restrict all kinds of money laundering, governments should set up comprehensive supervision systems for banks and other financial institutions that in particular could be used for money laundering. Individuals, banks, and financial trade institutions should be legally responsible to make reports on the transfer of large amounts of cash and financial documents overseas.

21. Criminal groups should be avoided to abuse tenders organized by public authorities as well as receiving of trade activities' permits.

22. The public awareness on existence and causes or terrorism, narcotics, trafficking of arms and related dangers should be raised; the mass media could be effectively used in this direction to promote prevention and confrontation with such crimes.

23. Selective and double standards approaches to elements of terrorism should be avoided and governments should adopt and apply the same treatment to perpetrators.

24. Developed countries should be urged to provide assistance in financial, technical and scientific fields to the countries that are in need of them, with the aim of effective campaigning against terrorism.

Iraq

1. Combating terrorism requires combating all extremist ideologies that promote religious, sectarian, or ethnic hatred.

2. An effective strategy to combat terrorism should emphasize pre-emptive measures that prevent and disrupt terrorist operations.

3. Combating terrorism is a costly and an on-going process that requires financial resources, investments in training and equipment, and good and timely intelligence.

Italy

Italy has extensive experience in counterterrorism and made the following recommendations:

1. Adopt administrative tools to support counterterrorism efforts, including the deportation of individuals posing a serious threat to public order and national security.

2. Adopt national legislations, such as the one Italy adopted after 9/11, to prosecute terrorists and whoever "promotes, builds up, organizes, leads, or finances organizations which intended to commit acts of violence for terrorist purposes or subversion of the democratic order."

3. Encourage cooperation and synergy between criminal police and intelligence services, such as the case in Italy. Italy has launched a Strategic Analysis Committee on Terrorism since May 2004 and it is "entrusted with the analysis and assessment of significant information on domestic and international terrorism obtained by the Department of Public Security.

4. Harmonized national laws, intervening especially in the poorly regulated areas that may favor uncontrolled movement of capitals from illicit activities.

5. Increase information exchange in an international cooperation context in the intelligence, judicial, and law enforcement framework.

6. Foster a real interaction between state bodies and private actors active in the financial economic field.

7. Strengthen anti-money laundering system.

8. Technical efforts are required in order to grasp and anticipate the rules under which interactions and information flow unfold in the virtual reality. To achieve this aim, the development of IT expertise is needed ("hacking" techniques, hardware, software, etc.) in order to get useful tools to move inside the terrorist virtual space.

9. Urge international cooperation in the filed of counterterrorism. Italy also cites the venues in which it cooperates on the European and the international levels such as the Europol and the G8.

Japan

Japan's recommendations focused on the need for political, economic, and educational reforms in fighting terrorism:

1. Facilitate political and economic reforms to remove factors of social unrest and violence. Political reforms that will establish the respect of human rights and the rule of law. In addition, economic reforms should include strengthening the private sector and enhancing employment opportunities.

2. Encourage educational reforms especially those that encourage moderation, but they should be voluntary and to be carried out county by country taking into consideration its own background. Japan will be ready to assist as many as 100,000 people in the educational sector.

3. Promote cultural dialogue between the Arab and Muslim worlds and the rest of the world. Japan has: "the Japan-Arab Dialogue Forum," "Japan-Middle East Cultural exchange and Dialogue Mission," and "Dialogue among civilizations between Japan and the Islamic World."

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan made the following recommendations:

1. Terrorism is closely linked with conflicts, ethnic and religious tensions, organized crime, drug trafficking, illicit small arms trade, and money laundering. These aspects should be countered at the regional and global level.

2. The international community should devise a single strategy of action to strengthen the unity of the community and to overcome national, religious and ethnic divisions, so as to deprive terrorism of a fertile ground.

3. All religions, including Islam, have nothing in common with the killing of innocent people.

4. Greater attention should be paid to the development of regional security and cooperation mechanisms to prevent interstate and internal conflicts.

5. Each state has a responsibility to isolate terrorists from their resource base and close illegal and legal channels for terrorist financing. Domestic financial regulations should be adapted to allow for closer interaction between financial intelligence units.

6. Technical assistance programs should be developed to assist countries at the regional and national level. Coordination by the CTC could be the most effective means of organizing such assistance.

7. The world's combined efforts to fight terrorism should not undermine the rule of law and respect for human rights.

8. The root causes of poverty are social injustice and bad government. Countries should assist fragile democracies in building sustainable economies while generally promoting democratic values.

9. The UN should play a leading role in combating terrorism.

10. The mass media should not work to create an atmosphere of rejection and intolerance of any manifestation that might support terrorist and extremist activities.

11. Appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that religion, particularly religious education, should not promote hatred, violence, or extremism.

12. The flow of information between countries needs be optimized.

Kenya

Kenya provided an extensive list of recommendations:

1. Strengthening the coordination and cooperation of all government agencies involved in counterterrorism with their regional and international counterparts.

2. Undertaking wider inter-governmental consultation on counterterrorism.

3. Establish liaison officers between countries regional and international on bilateral understanding to facilitate communication and coordination on counterterrorism issues.

4. Establish Regional Centers to address issues pertaining to:

   - Coordinating counterterrorism efforts.

   - Coordinating counterterrorism capacity building.

- Synchronizing counterterrorism legislation.
- Establishing permanent liaison amongst national counterterrorism efforts
- Building and maintaining a common counterterrorism data bank for nation engaged in counterterrorism activities.

5. Accede to international conventions designed to combat terrorism and provide assistance to each other in their implementation.

6. Enter into necessary bilateral and multilateral agreements and other legal procedures to facilitate or speed up collection of evidence amongst law enforcement agencies.

7. Develop centralized and coordinated approaches to all counterterrorism operations in the region.

8. Expediting coordination and encouraging direct exchange of information between and amongst security agencies.

9. Intensifying exchange of information particularly concerning persons or organizations involved in or suspected to have, or with a potential involvement in terrorism.

10. Undertaking exchange studies, research, and expertise on terrorism within regions and internationally.

11. Building of counterterrorism data banks in each country, accessible by other countries through secure communication links within region and internationally.

12. Cooperation and assistance between states in capacity building tailored to fit specialized requirements for institutions dealing with terrorism such as:

- Intelligence, military, police units.
- Port, rail, and maritime counterterrorism units.
- Explosives disposal units.
- Disaster management agencies.
- Rescue operations units.
- Countering the financing of terrorism agencies.
- Chemical, biological, and nuclear attacks response units.
- Immigration and Customs Departments.

13. Cooperation and assistance to governments in enhancing their capabilities to prevent, investigate, and respond to terrorist attacks.

14. Cooperation and assistance in training focused on critical skills such as airport, border, and seaport security; investigation and prosecution, research and analysis on matters relating to terrorism.

15. Cooperation in the exchanging of training and transfer of skills between and among states.

16. Take appropriate domestic measures to prevent financing of terrorism through organizations purporting to be doing charitable work or business.

17. Exchange of information on the transfer of funds intended to persons, groups, or organizations engaged in terrorist activities.

18. Apply the law relentlessly against terrorist, their collaborators, and their accomplices.

19. Enact, review, and harmonize domestic counterterrorism legislation to conform to international status.

20. Adopt and promulgate effective domestic laws and regulations at national level to govern manufacturing, trading, transport, import, and export of material that could be used by terrorists.

21. Prevent exploitation of religious, charitable, social, cultural, tribal, or ethnic organizations for terrorist purposed.

22. Enact specific laws targeting activities in the areas of immigration and international trade that may facilitate terrorism.

23. Enact and enforce anti-money laundering legislation to prevent financing of terrorism and make international financial transactions more transparent.

24. Develop and implement extradition agreements and arrangements to ensure those responsible for terrorist acts are brought to justice.

25. Institute internationally or regionally uniformed legislations for security measures at border entry and exit points.

26. Use existing diplomatic channels to build the political will and support mechanisms that would enable intelligence, military, and law enforcement agencies to act effectively against the terrorism threat.

27. Facilitate diplomatically means of collaboration and cooperation amongst nations to share intelligence relating to terrorism.

28. Strengthen control on issuance of identification and travel documents to prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups, between countries.

29. Take necessary measures to prevent proliferation of illicit arms and weapons, movement of explosives or any other dangerous material that may be used by terrorist. This includes chemical biological, nuclear, or hazardous substances, which can be used as weapons of mass destruction.

30. Increase exchange of operational information regarding movements between countries of persons or groups suspected of having links with terrorist networks.

31. Training of border control, security, and immigration personnel to detect terrorist activities and forged or illegal travel documents.

32. Maximize the exploitation of up to date information and communication technology to identify and monitor the movement of suspected terrorists and other undesirable persons.

33. Utilize satellite mapping data and geographical information systems to accurately identify and locate possible or suspected terrorist activities.

34. Finding means consistent with national laws to deal with terrorism threats, using electronic or wire communication systems and networks.

35. Improving the capability to detect and identify explosives and other harmful substances that may be used to by terrorists.

36. Equipping border and entry points with electronic means to capture biographic data and monitor cross border movements between countries within regions and internationally.

37. Facilitate balanced cooperation regionally and internationally in enhancing public awareness on terrorism through the mass media and educational institutions. This should increase understanding of the terrorism threat and the role of the citizenry in counterterrorism efforts.

38. Utilizing the mass media public and educational institutions to clarify misconceptions and biases about terrorism in relation to religion, culture and ethnicity.

Kuwait

1. Along with the ongoing efforts to combat terrorism, the international community through its international organizations should study and examine the various root causes of terrorism and develop an effective strategy to deal with them.

2. Call on all states to increase their efforts in combating money laundering, drug smuggling and illegal arms trade by toughening and implementing the relevant laws and regulations.

3. Call on all states to issue and implement the needed legislations in terms of prohibiting and punishing all kinds of terrorist organizations.

4. Increase international efforts aiming at reaching agreement on the definition of terrorism in line with the definition established by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Malaysia

Malaysia condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism and stated that terrorism is a global phenomenon that transcends national boundaries, and fighting terrorism demands effective international actions. Its practical recommendations include:

1. The urgent need for the international community to establish a universally accepted definition of terrorism as well as to acknowledge the necessity to identify and address the root causes. Efforts to combat terrorism would be futile if the environment that breeds terrorism, such as foreign occupation, injustice, exclusion, poverty and economic disparity, is allowed to thrive.

2. A strong and unified global cooperation that is carried out in an impartial and objective manner and in accordance with the principles of international law.

3. Convening a world conference of leaders to address the issue of international terrorism in a comprehensive manner, with the UN as the best forum to lead and coordinate those actions.

4. Promoting the need to address international terrorism comprehensively at various levels, namely by addressing the underlying factors contributing to support for terrorism, including removing the social legitimisation of terrorist acts, undertaking strict and firm enforcement measures, adopting and implementing legislative measures, enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies as well as enhancing inter-agency cooperation.

5. Promoting tolerance among the diverse communities and religions and emphasizing moderation and the true peaceful teaching of Islam. Terrorism should not be associated with any race, culture or religion. Profiling by religion or ethnicity heightens the possibility of a world polarized along religious or ethnic lines and extremist elements will take advantage of the situation to propagate further unrest and violence. Furthermore, monitoring and taking decisive action to prevent extremist ideology from being disseminated.

6. The need for the international community to step up efforts in resolving regional conflicts and addressing socio-development issues that would contribute positively towards the international efforts to combat terrorism.

7. Strengthening of domestic capabilities through the sharing of information, expertise and technology will allow for a more integrated approach in combating terrorism.

8. Focusing on the terrorists without hindering trade and the movement of goods and people. Trade and commerce are vital for all countries and any form of action to hinder or block this would have a negative effect on the global economy.

9. The need for more capacity-building and technical assistance programs on counter terrorism so as to enhance the capabilities of poorer countries in addressing this complex issue. The increasing international pressure to implement various counter-terrorism measures has indeed caused poorer countries to divert their limited resources towards this means while sacrificing their own developmental needs.

Morocco

1. One of the characteristics of terrorism concerns attacking the socio-cultural base of society and the rejection of all moral and legal principles. Therefore, combating terrorism should utilize cultural values that promote dialogue, tolerance, cultural exchange, and educational reforms as well as a media strategy that prohibits the transmitting or publication of hatred and extremist literature.

2. The international community should increase its efforts to prevent money laundering, develop the methods of identifying illegal carriers, control the collection and expenditure activities of charities, strengthen the Interpol, exchange intelligence information among security agencies, and strengthen international banking regulations.

3. Terrorists should not be allowed to use other states and safe havens by abusing asylum laws and human rights issues. International standards for tracking terrorists and procedures of fingerprinting, photographing and descriptions are needed.

4. A real international alliance to combat terrorism is needed that includes continuous cooperation in training methods, the protection of infrastructure, border defense, and ports and airports security.

Muslim World League

1. Reaffirming our total rejection of, and cooperation in combating, all kinds of terrorism whether committed by individuals, groups, or states.

2. Highlighting the need to reach agreement on a unified definition of terrorism that distinguishes it from legitimate resistance.

3. Finding just solutions to conflicts and respecting human rights and states sovereignty.

4. Promoting the true religious values of tolerance and peace, encouraging dialogue and understanding among civilizations and cultures, and eradicating misconceptions and misunderstandings.

5. Respecting the various religions and cultures and utilizing the media in promoting global values of co-existence.

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

The OIC's recommendations stressed the need for action that recognized that international terrorism is a common enemy that is not derived from any particular culture or civilization:

1. The international community should come together under the UN to define terrorism that is comprehensive and in accord with the rights of the parties concerned. The OIC convention on Combating Terrorism linked terrorism to violence aimed at terrorizing people whatever its reason may be. However, at the same time it considered that armed struggle against occupation did not represent a terrorist crime.

2. Stress that international terrorism is a common enemy that is not derived from any particular culture or civilization, and that it can only be contained through common interest, cooperation and understanding and by promoting dialogue among peoples.

3. Religious minorities must be allowed to preserve their cultural identities and rights as well as duties on an equal footing with other citizens in the countries they belong.

4. Culture of dialogue and mutual understanding must be adopted in school curricula and textbooks.

5. Efforts must be made by all countries to deploy media and educational strategy to address deviant thoughts in combating terrorism.

6. Religious institutions should study causes of terrorism and prevent them from compounding. They should stress that the practice of the freedom of opinion can be achieved in a manner not incompatible with divine laws and the public order of a country, such that freedom would not take the shape of invitation to racial and religious hatred and extremism, which lead to terrorism.

7. Redoubling efforts and mobilizing capabilities and resources in order to give further impetus to activating mechanisms of implementing the cultural strategy for the Islamic world, and endeavoring to adapting it with the regional and international changes.

8. Openness to the components of the civil society in all states for their participation in countering terrorism and Organized Crime (OC) and creating a socio-cultural environment resisting terrorism and OC.

9. Combining efforts of all states and international organizations to eliminate underdevelopment, poverty, and deprivation, which are favorable to environments suitable for the spread of extremist ideas and different forms of crimes.

10. Resolving international dispute and tension spots justly and equitably to all, and to eliminate all forms of colonial occupation and racial discrimination.

11. Protection of human rights and human dignity and not take combating terrorism and OC as a pretext to violate such rights as was the case in the aftermath of 9/11.

Pakistan

Pakistan's recommendations touched up a wide range of domestic and international measures:

1. Create of synergy among armed forces and law enforcement agencies. Capacity building in the field of intelligence, surveillance border control, policies, and analysis of terrorist strategies.

2. Develop capacity to investigate and prosecute terrorist acts.

3. Maintain and update terrorist watch lists.

4. Develop terrorist profile and create focal points for coordination within and across states on counterterrorism issues.

5. Reform educational systems and generate public debate to prevent terrorist recruitment and operations.

6. Increase vocational education, trade, and business skills to bridge the digital divide and increase internet access to poorer regions of the world. At the same time adopt strategies to deny its use to terrorists and extremists.

7. Adopt effective border security measures to constrain terrorist mobility without hampering the right of international travel of law-abiding citizens.

8. Abide by the universally accepted principles of international law and human rights in war against terrorism.

9. The fight against terrorism should not be used as a pretext to suppress legitimate struggles for right to self-determination.

10. Intelligentsia, civil society, and media should play their role to create public awareness about the dangers that terrorism poses to society.

11. Efforts should be geared to evolve a consensus among nations on what must be done. Decisions having international legitimacy stand better change of being respected as opposed to unilateral decisions for international peace and stability.

12. Terrorism should be countered by using all avenues of inter-state cooperation –bilateral, regions, and multilateral arrangements. International normative framework and standards setting should only be under the auspices of the United Nations.

13. On the operational front, existing regional counterterrorism centers should be placed under the UN, to share data and to impart training to counterterrorism officials. New regional centers may be established in South Asia and the Middle East.

14. Greater inter-regional cooperation especially at the institutional levels for cross-cultural and regional dialogue.

15. Bridge the gaps among regions, cultures, and civilizations. One element is to treat emigrant communities justly and their religions and cultures must be respected.

Philippines

The Philippines discussed the links between local separatist groups such as the MILF and the ASG to international terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda. It recommended that action be taken to:

1. Enhance information and intelligence sharing.

2. Be aware that local groups get ideological, logistic, and training support from international terrorist organizations.

3. Align domestic policies and procedures with international efforts in the fight against terrorism to prevent the use of any territory from being used as a staging ground for terrorist attacks.

Qatar

Combating all connections between terrorism and money laundering through:

1. Identifying projects and investments that are suspected of financing terrorism.

2. Identifying persons that may be engaged in financing terrorism.

3. Establishing effective Controls of money transfers.

Russian Federation

Russia called for additional cooperation in a number of areas:

1. States should cooperate to try and eliminate international drug trafficking, illegal arms trading, and other criminal acts as terrorists are usually involved at some level.

2. A system should be established by the international community that maintains International security as well as contributes to the states' rapprochement, integration, and the establishment of an open world based on mutual understanding, mutual norms and values, and cooperation.

3. Countries should expand contact between their relative agencies engaged in fight against terrorism.

4. Countries should maintain updated lists of individual terrorists and terror organizations.

- Law-enforcement bodies and special services should deny registration to any structures indirectly related to the banned groups or individuals.
- Those bodies and services should be empowered to control and freeze the bank accounts of legal and natural persons involved in activities with the banned groups or individuals.
- They should be able to arrest and forfeit judicially the assets of the banned groups.
- Comprehensive operational, administrative and legal measures should be applied against specific persons suspected of terrorism.

5. Countries should meet their obligations as set out in UN Resolution 1373.

6. Countries should fill any legislative gaps that would enable terrorists to escape prosecution.

7. Countries should take the necessary steps to prevent terrorists from infiltrating their law enforcement bodies and special services.

8. The most effective means to combat terrorists, in Russia's experience, has been to cut their channels of financial and logistical support, as well as by eliminating their support structures.

Saudi Arabia

The key recommendation of Saudi Arabia is to create an international counterterrorism center that will bring nations together in a common effort to fight terrorism and violent extremism. It addition, Saudi Arabia feels that priority should be given to a number of measures in each area covered by the four working groups.

Creation of a Counterterrorism Center

An international center or agency should be created in coordination with the UN to develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and expertise between states in the area of fighting terrorism, and for connecting national counterterrorism agencies through a data base that allows rapid updating and exchanging of relevant information since combating terrorism is a collective responsibility that requires the highest levels of cooperation and coordination among states and complete readiness to exchange real time intelligence and security data as fast as possible among relevant agencies through secure means.

This center should create common and secure ways to exchange data on terrorists and terrorist groups in as much detail as possible, and in a form that supports a cooperative effort to track terrorist movements as immediately as possible and to help intercept terrorist movements and actions. It should facilitate the exchange of standardized data such as information on lost or forged travel

documents, and develop data bases that can be quickly searched on a common basis, including ergonomic data. It should work with regional and other international centers, and create a network of such centers -- a "virtual" center -- connected through secure communications would best meet this need.

The center should also facilitate the exchange of other kinds of data such as training methods, techniques to fight terrorism, ways to organize for counterterrorism, ways to implement UN and international conventions, ways to share technologies. Such a center should also facilitate the sharing of suitable legislation and regulation, ways of enhancing law enforcement and security activity while preserving human rights, and all of the other ways of dealing with combining the fight against terrorism with preserving the rule of law. Finally, such a center should be used to exchange ways to make educators and the media familiar with the threat and the need to fight it.

A task force should be establish to examine alternative proposals for creating such a center and for ensuring that it can work effectively with nations and other centers.

Other Key Priorities for Plenary Consideration

Saudi Arabia believes the following actions have priority in each of the major areas involved in the struggle against terrorism, and that the international community should cooperate in:

Terrorism: Roots, Culture, and Ideology

1. Stressing the continuous threat terrorism constitutes for the security and stability of countries and peoples and a strong desire to condemn and comprehensively confront it in line with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

2. Promoting efforts to spread the culture of tolerance and dialogue locally, regionally and internationally owing to the importance of its role in shunning violence and achieving human coexistence with the self and others in a world with interdependent economic and political interests.

3. Stressing the importance of national economic, social, political and cultural development and working to create social equilibrium in all fields of development.

4. Developing educational systems, mass media and all mechanisms of social growth to create awareness about the dangers of terrorism and immunity against extremist ideas.

5. Enhancing the role of the United Nations in counterterrorism as it represents the source of international legality and the forum for all countries and governments to consult, negotiate, and agree on an effective international approach to eradicate terrorism.

6. Encouraging initiatives to evolve mechanisms of political partnership, economic reform, and development of civil institutions, in line with the conditions of each state.

7. Respect for relations between states working in earnest to resolve international conflicts peacefully and using that as leverage for counterterrorism.

8. Enhancing the role of civil, educational, and research institutions in combating terrorism.

9. Working with the United Nations, individual states, press, and other media associations to develop recommended methods and standards for reporting on terrorism, and for showing voluntary restraint or full disclosure on reports that might aid terrorists in communicating, exploit acts of terrorism, and recruiting.

Relation between Terrorism, Money Laundering, Arms, and Drug Trafficking

1. Working to increase cooperation at various local, regional, and international levels to confront terrorist financing and its growing relation with money laundering to preserve international peace and security.

2. Inviting the United Nations Economic and Social Council to elaborate international guidelines to regulate the work of non-profit agencies and institutions to ensure the performance of their relief and humanitarian roles.

3. Making adequate legislations to combat arms and drug trafficking and intensifying punishment for violators.

4. Enhancing cooperation between organs combating drugs, money laundering and terrorism to limit the activities of terrorist and organized crime groups.

5. Intensifying technical assistance by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to urge states to implement financial measures and best practices relating to combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

6. Urging states to enhance and support training programs for financial, security, and judicial organs as well as economic sectors involved in combating money laundering and terrorist financing operations and creating public awareness about the dangers of the these operations at the political, social, and economic levels.

7. Providing the required means and legislation to adhere to the requirements for tracing small and light arms and to preventing their smuggling and illegal trade in such arms.

Counterterrorism Experiences of Different Countries

1. Reaching more bilateral and multilateral agreements in combating terrorism and working collectively according to the condition of each country; and working to enhance signed agreements to meet the desired objectives.

2. Enhancing the role of regional and international non-governmental organizations in the area of counterterrorism.

3. Enhancing international cooperation and strengthening the mechanism for exchange of information and expertise among states in the area of counterterrorism.

4. Developing counterterrorism units by raising their enforcement levels and providing them with means and facilities to enable them to combat terrorist acts.

5. Toughening punishments on states supporting terrorism.

6. Developing and strengthening monitoring systems and measures and securing borders and outlets in each state to prevent infiltration of terrorists between states and halting the smuggling of arms ammunitions and explosives; and training the human resources working in the field to increase their experience and capability.

Terrorist Organizations and Formations

1. Stressing that counterterrorism is a collective work requiring mutual support and international synergy and total readiness to exchange security information and details and close coordination.

2. Abolishing safe havens for terrorists and denying them refuge; and exchange of information about members of terrorist organizations, individuals and groups involved in executing terrorist acts, or recruitment or training of new members.

3. Developing national legislations and procedures to prevent terrorists from abusing migration and asylum laws to establish safe havens or to use the territory of states as bases for recruiting, training, planning, inciting, or launching of terrorist operations against other states.

4. Conducting counterterrorism within a legal framework to ease successful trailing and trial of terrorists without prejudice to civil and human rights.

5. Pursuing the sources of terrorist financing so as to foil preparation of terrorist acts, developing mechanisms for collecting information on terrorist networks, and working to block outlets for recruiting terrorists.

Detailed Saudi Recommendations for the Areas Covered by the Four Working Groups

Saudi Arabia recognizes that the struggle against terrorism is complex, and involves a wide range of actions that go beyond the high priority recommendations that examined by the Plenary. It has the following list of detailed recommendations for action within the areas covered by each working groups.

Recommendations for Working Group One:
The Roots of Terrorists Ideologies

1. Substitute the concept of the clash of civilization with mutual understating by building mechanisms for dialogue that respect cultural differences, confront violence, and highlight the affinity between societies.

2. Enlighten the public through the mass media on shared interests and values between nations.

3. Urge states to adopt effective policies and mechanisms to widen educational programs that promote tolerance, human coexistence, and national development through specialized agencies such as UNESCO and UNICEF.

4. Establish practical programs to share educational expertise and training programs for teachers among countries at all levels.

5. Adopt a clear information policy geared toward increasing public awareness about the dangers of terrorism and the importance of confronting local and international extremism.

6. Establish and publicize international media standards to prevent incitement and the spread of hatred.

7. Urge the cooperation between states in developing cultural, scientific, and trade exchange programs to strengthen the understating between cultures.

8. Promote the publication and the distribution of literature to advance dialogue and highlight the affinity between cultures to counter extremists' publications.

9. Support and encourage developing countries to achieve economic, political, and social reforms geared toward improving living standards.

10. Establish clear international rules to limit terrorists' organizations from exploiting legitimate charitable and relief activities.

11. Consolidate ongoing efforts of the United Nations and other International Organizations in combating terrorism and extremists' ideology.

Recommendations for Working Group Two:
Relations between Terrorism, Money Laundering, Arms Trade, and Drug Trafficking

1. Urge the international community to cooperate in combating money laundering, arms proliferation, and drug smuggling via unified and integrated international action under the framework of the United Nations so as to put an end to such activities in accordance with the FATF.

2. Call on countries to strengthen the regulations of their respective banking sectors in accordance with the FATF's forty recommendations to prevent money laundering, as well as its eight recommendations to prevent terrorism funding.

3. Promote regional and international actions aimed at facilitating information exchange among security organs and supporting INTERPOL efforts. Establish procedures to inform the public on the dangerous links between money laundering, arms proliferation, drug trafficking, and terrorism.

4. Focus intelligence and law enforcement activity relating to all aspects of criminal activity, particularly narcotics, money laundering, and smuggling to address all known and suspect links between criminal and terrorist activity. Strengthen bilateral, regional, and international cooperation in these areas.

5. Promote cooperation among countries to prevent the misuse of private donations to extremists and terrorists in ways that do not hinder legitimate charitable works. Cooperate in developing suitable, legal, regulatory, and oversight procedures.

6. Cooperate in developing ways to detect and prevent international transfers of money or monetary instruments using couriers, funding exchanges, and other methods of funding terrorists that do not require formal international transfers through banks or other recognized institutions.

7. Strengthen international, regional, and national measures to monitor the smuggling and transfer of nuclear technologies, expertise, and materials, especially with regard to terrorist groups. Develop similar efforts to deal with critical biological and chemical technologies and materials that can be used for biological and chemical weapons.

8. Implement UN resolutions 58/48, which relate to key aspects of terrorism, particularly "Arrangements to prevent terrorists from possessing weapons of mass destruction (WMD)."

9. Call on countries to abide by agreements to halt the smuggling and circulations of small and light illegal arms.

10. Promote the cooperation between countries counterterrorism efforts in the areas of training and technological transfers at the level of security agencies.

Recommendations for Working Group Three:
Lessons Learned from Experience in Combating Terrorism

1. Strengthen the effectiveness of the counterterrorism strategy adopted by the international community, and bilateral, regional, and international cooperation in fighting terrorism. Strengthen the current international legal framework. Encourage all countries to join international agreements and instruments on terrorism deposited with the United Nations and to fully implement them. Implement the instruments addressing terrorism more comprehensively, and promote technical cooperation to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001).

2. Affirm the provisions of UN General Assembly documents A/57/152/Add.l (paragraph 2 & 5) and A/57/153 (paragraph 28) under the item of prevention of crime and criminal justice "strengthening terrorism prevention" and refrain from linking terrorism with any religion, nationality, or race.

3. Cooperate to address the need for the international community to make efforts to reach a peaceful solution of the chronic political conflicts that jeopardize peace and security. Address

the conditions created by social and political injustice and repression. Work together through the United Nations to prepare a long-term strategy to eliminate the conditions used as a pretext by terrorism, and to respond effectively to the causes of the international threat.

4. Promote exchange of techniques for fighting terrorism between countries and on an international basis by regular exchanges and meetings of counterterrorism experts.

5. Create mechanisms for effective partnerships in counterterrorism between the counterterrorism agencies of developed and developing countries.

6. Create specialized centers and institutions in developed countries to train counterterrorism experts in developing countries.

7. Share techniques for harmonizing the counterterrorism activity of the different national agencies in states, for increasing their synergy and efficiency, and for monitoring and tracking internal terrorism and external terrorist threats. Share methods for organizing inter-Ministerial or interagency coordination to combat terrorism at the level of national governments.

   Achieve these goals by restructuring security bodies to respond to changes in the international environment and growth of international terrorism. By providing attention to the educational, cultural, and information institutions of government as essential partners in the struggle against internal and external terrorist threats. And, by reorganizing both individual security agencies and their overall direction and interaction to deal with terrorist phenomenon.

8. Share techniques for organizing national, regional, and local effort to fight terrorism; for structuring national security and police forces, for providing intelligence support, and for use of national military in support of counterterrorism.

9. Increase funding for scientific research on methods and technologies to fight terrorism, and encourage common international projects and programs and exchanges.

10. Establish a common database to organize and train experts on counterterrorism, and to share scientific and technological techniques for fighting terrorism. Disseminate information technology between bodies combating terrorism. Develop shared methods for computerized and electronic training and education.

11. Invite Interpol to reach an agreement to establish national centers to combat terrorism linked to each other and to Interpol through a secure computerized communications system and database to deal with all aspects of terrorism and exchange data on an immediate or real time basis.

    Define the nature, role, and function of these centers and their focus. Establish the proper coordination mechanism and relationship between these centers, and the security, intelligence, and defense bodies in each state. Create a standardized method for operating and coordinating a suitable secure communications interface and database.

12. Invite Interpol to define international criteria for organizing, training, and identifying the nature and quality of the equipment and technology needed for counterterrorism operations and units, and means for interception and protection to be used by security and emergency units.

13. Request that Interpol devise international criteria for analyzing counterterrorism intelligence and to circulate it to all member states of Interpol.

14. Develop exchanges and recommendations as to national legislative and judicial measures relating to counterterrorism in order to bridge the legal and procedural gaps preventing the proper prevention, arrest and detention, and punishment of terrorists for their crimes.

    This can be achieved through periodic meetings between Ministers of Interior or other heads of counterterrorism operations to share expertise and information regarding the latest developments relating to counterterrorism and national legislation, legal procedures, and related aspects of law enforcement. By holding regular meetings between Ministers of Justice to exchange expertise and information regarding developments related to counterterrorism and the necessary judicial procedures. And, by establishing committees to carry out the regular review of developments in terrorism and to propose possible changes in national legislation and judicial procedures relating to counterterrorism.

15. Establish international criteria to protect the critical infrastructure and vital facilities of countries to respond to the growing threat of terrorism. Invite specialized national and international agencies involved in the protection of such civil facilities and infrastructure to devise such criteria, and circulate them among member states. Hold regular meetings and conferences to review, develop, and amend such criteria to respond to developments in counterterrorism and the terrorist threat.

16. Develop means to deal with the risks posed by the use of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups. Establish independent agencies or specialized elements of existing ministries to prevent, combat, and respond to the use of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups. Exchange and regularly update know-how, information, and data for dealing with the threat posed by the terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. Exchange ways of training and equipping suitable staff. Exchange data on updating equipment, tools and techniques for preventing, combating, and responding to the terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction.

17. Invite the United Nations to develop recommendations on legislation and national procedures to deprive terrorists of the ability to take advantage of immigration and asylum laws to prepare for or carry out terrorist acts. Meet regularly to discuss such problems and possible solutions.

18. At the same time, invite the United Nations to develop recommendations on legislation and national procedures to ensure the free movement of individuals who are not supporters of terrorism and remove obstacles to such movement that are not necessary to fight terrorism. Meet regularly to discuss such problems and possible solutions and to ensure a free a flow as possible of individuals for education, business, cultural, and all other legitimate purposes.

19. Exchange methods for the protection of borders and coasts, and the possible creation of "smart borders" using advanced technology. Exchange border and coastal protection expertise to prevent the illegal movement of individuals and terrorist groups. Exchange border and coastal protection techniques and technology to prevent the illegal movement of individuals and terrorist groups, and to monitor and secure the proper flow of public and commercial transportation across borders.

20. Establish international criteria to ensure the security of ports, maritime transport, and shipping. Invite international organizations for maritime transport to set up international criteria to protect the security of ports and interstate maritime transport. Commit to the International Agreement on Port Security.

21. Invite international organizations, within the scope of their respective international specialization and activity, to define terrorist acts that threat international security and peace. Devise international legal rules combating such terrorist acts. Ask such organizations to develop common advice to member states on criteria, ways, and means of applying the rules of international law to combating terrorism.

    Achieve this by establishing suitable supporting agencies and organizations, recommending possible amendments to national legislation, updating and promoting administrative and regulatory procedures, and exchanging recommendations on implementing techniques and technologies.

Recommendations for Working Group Four:
The Destruction and Dismantling of Terrorist Organizations and Networks

1. Define terrorists' criminal behavior in accordance with international rules and practices, including instigation, financing, planning, execution, and support.

2. Formulate internal legislation or review existing laws to ensure that states' territories are not used and/or exploited by terrorists as safe havens from which to launch, plan, or execute their terrorist operations against other states.

3. Prevent terrorists from exploiting human rights and asylum laws to establish safe havens.

4. States must not allow establishment of illegal training camps for recruitment and training of individuals, or provide them with safe havens to carry out their terrorist acts on other states' territories. Sanctions must be imposed on non-complying states.

5. Compel states to tighten control of domestic civil and voluntary organizations to ensure that they do not carry out any terror-related activities.

6. Develop active and rapid mechanisms for basic intelligence and security information exchange between the concerned agencies among Member States of the UN, in order to assist in terrorist tracking.

7. Invite Interpol to adopt the creation of a standard central agency to disseminate information on wanted persons and travelers in general, and facilitate access to this information, including their travel movement, to all Member States.

8. Set up standard international regulations and criteria to elucidate the legal use of religious, political, charity and educational activities, hence preventing terrorists from covering up their suspected activities, and ensuring that they do not use aspects of these legal activities to advance their efforts.

9. Urge UN Member States to design and implement well thought-out information and media campaigns to educate citizens about the dangers of extremism and terrorism, to highlight its devastating consequences on individuals and society, and to disseminate the culture of tolerance and acceptance of different opinions.

10. Invite the UNESCO to design and implement training sessions, programs, and workshops to educate staff in Third World states about the dangers of extremism and terrorism.

11. Adopt international teacher-student exchange programs among the different states, and encourage developed states to provide scholarships and training programs for both official and civil agencies in less-developed states.

Singapore

Singapore made wide-ranging recommendations, a number dealing with the need to secure shipping and commerce:

1. Piracy, criminals, and illegal passport syndicates have the potential to be utilized by terrorists and need to be addressed.

2. UNSCR 1267, 1333, 1373, and 1390 should be adopted along with the TSOFA.

3. Counter-terrorism cooperation must be based on practical measures such as information sharing and capacity building.

4. Regional intelligence sharing has produced success and should be encouraged.

5. Training is one aspect of capacity building and the developed world should assist the developing world in its efforts.

6. Regional workshops to share best practices in terms of transportation security, intelligence analysis, countermeasures, and post-blast investigators should be encouraged.

7. Senior law enforcement practitioners and legal officials should share their experiences in counterterrorism efforts.

8. Money laundering in each country needs to be addressed through strict regulation.

9. FATF membership is endorsed as are bodies like the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG).

10. Establish Financial Intelligence Units. Join the Egmont Group of FIUs.

11. Ensure that the manufacture, possession, and transfer of firearms is strictly regulated. Export permits work well.

12. Establish enhanced systems to ensure tighter controls of physical exports, re-exports, transshipments and transits of arms and strategic goods related to weapons of mass destruction. Create expanded lists of controlled items and additional areas of control such as sensitive software and technology.

13. Participate in the Proliferation Security Initiative and the Container Security Initiative.

14. Raise awareness of the detrimental side effects to drug use, implement tough measures against drug abusers, and refer abusers to treatment and rehabilitation programs. These measures target demand that will, in theory, decrease the supply.

Spain

Terrorism is and will continue to be one of the major threats to international peace and security. Terrorism is a complex and global phenomenon, and no country should underestimate the threat it poses to all. Multilateralism and concerted action are the key words in all action against terrorism, under the central role of the United Nations.

Spain has always supported that the fight against terrorism must be one of the priorities of the global agenda of the UN, if it is to be addressed in a unified and coordinated way by the concerted effort of the international community through the definition and promotion of a global, comprehensive and all-inclusive strategy: A strategy emanating from a broad new political consensus of the international community, based on a clear understanding of the nature of the terrorist threat and of the principles that must guide any concerted action:

1. Terrorism is a global threat that requires a global, multilateral response. No country can confront the threat on its own. International, bilateral, and multilateral cooperation and joint action is required.

2. Terrorism is a strategic threat that demands a strategic collective response to address terrorism in all its dimensions and implications.

3. Terrorism is a major threat to international peace and stability, an attack on the values that define the international community as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations: democracy, rule of law, and human rights. Terrorism attacks the most basic human rights and freedom of all individuals, the right to live, and the freedom from fear, it intimidate the population and undermines the stability and prosperity of our societies.

4. Terrorism is criminal and unjustifiable, in all its forms and manifestations, irrespective of the motivations it uses and it has to be universally condemned.

5. Terrorism has nothing to do with religion culture or civilizations; on the contrary, terrorism tries to bring intolerance into cultures and societies.

6. All measures against terrorism must be based on the principles of national and international legality including: human rights and humanitarian law.

7. The protection and respect of human rights has to be the foundation and the limit of all state action, and therefore an integral part of the fight against terrorism. There can be no trade offs between freedom and security. The fight against terrorism loses any legitimacy if it erodes the same values and human rights that every country is obliged to protect and respect.

8. Responses in the face of terrorism require a comprehensive multilayered approach.

9. Any effective counter-terrorist strategy must include a preventive approach. That means addressing the underlying factors that can create a fertile ground for the recruitment of potential terrorists and from which terrorists can gain legitimacy and cultural contexts. Part of the fight against terrorism must include the fight against organized crime, proliferation, regional conflicts, extremism, and intolerance to mention a few. Readdressing the causes of the terrorist recruitment must be one of the priorities in a strategy.

10. A comprehensive strategy on terrorism has to rest on the principles of legality. The International community has formulated 12 International Conventions on Terrorism with their Additional Protocols; they provide a solid legal framework to fight terrorism worldwide. Their ratifications and full implementations should be priorities for all states. Spain hopes that the international community can soon conclude the draft Convention on nuclear terrorism and the draft Global Convention on Terrorism that include a consensus definition of terrorism on the same lines as the HLPR.

11. Adopt UNSC resolutions: 1373, 1267, 1456, 1540, and 1566. All of these resolutions were adopted under Chapter VII of the UN charter, which makes them legally binding on all member states.

12. Regional conventional instruments on terrorism are valuable, and they promote a new understanding of terrorism among member states, take into account each country's strengths and weaknesses, and can enhanced regional mechanisms of cooperation and assistance through: contact points, regional training centers, intelligence sharing, alert systems, and joint investigative teams.

13. No country can confront terrorism on its own as terrorism knows of no territorial boundaries. Besides political will, many resources are needed to confront terrorism without detracting valuable resources from other legitimate goals of any state. The international community needs to promote a solid policy of technical assistance towards willing countries that lack the

necessary capabilities to fight terrorism. The assistance should include legal assistance, sharing of equipment and training methods, capacity-building measures, human rights protections, and educational reforms. In this respect the work of the Counter Terrorism Committee of the UN Security Council should be supported along with other organs of the UN and the G-8.

14. Fighting the financing of terrorism has been and remains one of the priorities of the international community. It implies cutting down the flow of resources that allow terrorists to carry on with their actions. The international community has developed an impressive set of measures and international instruments on money laundering and transnational organized crime such as the nine FATF special recommendations on the financing of terrorism and the establishment of Financial Intelligence Units. We hope these international recommendations will soon become universally binding instruments for all states. The international community must continue its efforts to prevent terrorists from abusing charities and non-profit organizations in their terrorist activities, to develop new sets of recommendations and best practices on the financing of terrorism as called for by the UNSC resolution 1566, and to develop new sanctioning and monitoring measures towards non-compliant countries.

15. Call for complex, all-encompassing, and all inclusive measures and efforts that take into account terrorism in all its dimensions.

16. The action of the security forces (police, border guards, and customs officers), intelligence agencies, and the judiciary are paramount and remain the central pillar of any counter-terrorism efforts. It calls for a national coordination mechanism at home and for a reinforced co-operation mechanism with other countries to allow for an optimal assessment threats and effective preventive responses. Also call for the exchange of information on the legal, security, technical, immigration, and political levels.

17. The pressures of modernization; unresolved long-standing regional conflicts; economic, social or political crises; the alienation of young people; and unemployment can contribute to generate a breeding ground for potential terrorists. The resolution of regional conflicts, the promotion of good governance and sustainable development highlight the principle that security is a precondition for development and has to play a central role in any international strategy on terrorism.

18. Promote of the role of civil institutions to help address the conditions that spawn violence, extremism, racism, and intolerance--particularly religious intolerance. Terrorism has hijacked the banner of religions, trying to promote a so-called clash of civilizations and cultures and creating new dividing lines between us and "the other." Spain attaches a great importance to the development of a dialogue of civilizations, encompassing the efforts of all members of society such as non-governmental organizations, intellectuals, religious leaders, and media. It is more effective if unequivocal rejection and condemnation of violence come from within a society. Also call for the promotion of a culture of tolerance, dialogue and understanding

between different communities, cultures, and religions. Also call for educational policies, social and cultural integration of immigrants, and for the promotion of human rights.

19. All states have the obligation to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of their citizens against the terrorists' intimidations. Society has the obligation to protect and support all those who have suffered physical and/or psychological damages.

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka deal with financing, identifying terrorists, and a number of other issues:

1. Charitable and financial organizations need to appropriately monitored to starve terrorists of the finances they need.

2. Human and drug trafficking represents another source of revenue for terrorists and should be addressed by all countries.

3. Countries should adopt UNSCR 1373.

4. Article 18 of the Terrorist Financing Convention should be adopted.

5. The working group to be established under UNSCR 1566 should identify individuals, groups, or entities other than those designated by the Al Qaeda/Taliban Sanctions Committee for the purposes of freezing their financial assets and also work cooperatively and in collaboration with the IMF and other relevant international bodies to provide for the adoption, implementation and assessment of international standards to combat the abuse of financial systems of states.

6. Create Financial Intelligence Units.

7. The world community needs to develop methods to address transactions that take place outside the established banking network such as Hawala transactions.

8. 'Customer due diligence' and suspect transactions reporting obligations should also apply to non-bank financial institutions which are not subject to a formal supervisory regime.

9. A multi-disciplinary mechanism/task force needs to be established as the Financial Intelligence Unit to monitor, regulate, and control the trans-frontier movement of funds. This should ideally be comprised of experts in the legal, financial, intelligence and law enforcement spheres. Such a unit should keep under surveillance all front organizations, associated bodies, their bank accounts, and their fund raising activities in relation to their end user utilization, with a view to freezing such assets and block the access of these groups to the international financial system.

10. Information sharing networks should be established. The national police/intelligence and immigration authorities will monitor and track persons associated with terrorist activities and

also broaden awareness on how terrorist organizations raise money, the nature of the transactions and scale of fundraising. Such a mechanism would also be beneficial in related spheres like organized crime and illegal migration.

11. A supportive network for international cooperation should be formed through negotiation and adoption of bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements based on general shared legal concepts with the aim of providing practical measures on a wide range of mutual assistance measures, including mutual legal assistance and extradition.

12. States should be encouraged to adopt the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and to adopt effective domestic anti-money laundering measures.

13. Countries should provide technical assistance to developing nations. It could include training for relevant officials and sharing experiences, teaching new techniques of counterterrorism cooperation, developing legal frameworks and providing legal assistance in the enhancement of capabilities to close legal loop holes enabling terrorists to escape prosecution, and assistance for strengthening of national capabilities with regard to the conduct of joint investigations.

14. Emphasize the language in Resolution 1566.

Syria

Syria made recommendations dealing with issues such as the definition of terrorism and regional cooperation:

1. Work through and respect agreements in the Arab League and the UN, particularly the Arab Counterterrorism Agreement in 1998.

2. Urging the international community to condemn State terrorism practiced by Israel.

3. Request made by Syria decades ago to convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a clear definition of terrorism and to distinguish between terrorism as a dangerous scourge and peoples' right to resist to foreign occupation, guaranteed by article 51 of the Charter.

4. Urge the international community to combat terrorism under the umbrella of the United Nations and the international law.

5. Urge the study of the roots of terrorism and that terrorism should not be attributed to any culture, religion, or people.

Tanzania (United Republic of)

Tanzania is deeply concerned over the increasing wave of terrorism globally, and is determined to eliminate terrorism in all its forms, to refrain from supporting any identified terrorist individual or organization, and to protecting its citizens and property against the ravages of terrorism. It recommends the following counter-terrorism measures to be considered deeply and be applied globally:

1. Observe regional and international conventions, protocols and mechanisms regarding terrorism without reservations.

2. Make collective efforts against terrorism and those efforts in line with the various conventions on human rights and civil liberties.

3. Ensure preventive action against terrorism avoids ethnic or religious profiling or the targeting of a particular community as much as possible.

4. Underscore the importance of observing the principles and standards of international law and respect for human rights while fighting terrorism.

5. Support international action in combating terrorism in conformity with the principles of the United Nations.

6. Underscore the need for nations to cooperate in the exchange of information regarding terrorism and counter-terrorism measures and to improve counter –terrorism capacity building.

7. Advocate the prevention and fighting terrorism financing in all forms.

8. Adhere to counter-terrorism legislations and law enforcement mechanism.

9. Support and use existing diplomatic channels to build the political will, support and mechanisms that would enable intelligence, military and law enforcement agencies to act effectively.

10. Emphasize the need to enhance border security.

11. Integrate technology in counter-terrorism efforts.

12. Enhance public awareness through the use of mass media and educational institutions to increase understanding of terrorism, its impacts, and the role of the citizenry in counter-terrorism measures.

13. Convene regional and international conferences for experts to share ideas and experiences.

14. Emphasize the need to contribute towards arresting poverty, which to a large extent is one of the factors that create breading ground for terrorism.

Turkey

Turkey stressed the seriousness of the issue and made recommendations in a number of areas:

1. The problem of definition should be overcome because the lack of agreement on definition of terrorism undermines international efforts to combat terrorism.

2. Urges to address the factors that provide a fertile ground where terrorism can flourish with a view to contribute to the elimination of terrorism.

3. Identify the root causes and the most fundamental factors that give rise to terrorism. However, it should be noted that this is not an open-ended list.

4. Avoid any differentiations between international terrorism and terrorism. No matter what pretext terrorists may use for their deeds, terrorism has no justification. Terrorism, under all circumstance, regardless of the alleged motives, should be condemned unreservedly.

5. Terrorism should be explicitly considered as a human rights violation because it targets one of the most fundamental human rights, the right to life.

6. Terrorism should be listed as a crime against humanity under the statue of the international Criminal Court.

7. Any attempt to couple terrorism with any religion would in fact play into the hands of terrorists. Therefore, measures should be taken to prevent intolerance against any religion and to create an atmosphere of common understanding and cooperation based on shared values among nations belonging to different faiths.

8. Special attention should be given to the situation of migrants. Most of the time, these people represent "the other" and are subjected to racism, xenophobia, and intolerance. Addressing the fundamental right of these persons will help bridge the cultural dived.

9. Programs should be developed and implemented, which aim at promoting multicultural and inter-religious dialogue.

10. The UN is the main forum for forging the framework of international cooperation in the fight against terrorism. Efforts of other international organizations could complementary to the work of the UN.

11. Ratify the 12 major international conventions on combating terrorism have to be ratified and put into effect by all countries without further delay.

12. The UN Security Council resolution 1373 constitute a sold and comprehensive basis for combating terrorism on a universal scale.

13. The task of creating a universal legal instrument is yet to be fulfilled. The discussions in the UN on the "Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism" have not moved ahead due to difference on the definition of terrorism. All states should exert further efforts in order co conclude the convention.

Ukraine

Ukraine's recommendations stressed the need for improvement in many areas of international cooperation:

1. Have all states, which have not yet done so, join the 12 universal antiterrorist legal instruments as soon as possible.

2. Urge, as soon as possible, the completion of the discussion on the comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the international convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, which will enable the adoption of a universally accepted definition of "terrorism."

3. Establish, under the UN Security Council aegis, a unified data bank/data base on international criminal organizations that are or may be involved in terrorist activities and on persons at large who are convicted for perpetrating, masterminding, or organizing acts of terrorism.

4. Create an effective international mechanism of information sharing between national financing intelligence units regarding individuals and entities suspected of financing of terrorism. In practical terms, at the national level, it could be ensured through identifying individuals and entities that are suspected in the financing of terrorism. At the financial intelligence units level, this information could be shared freely, rapidly, and inline with the Egmont principles. In case of discovery of relevant information, countries should respond through appropriate channels.

5. Broaden the practical contacts between different countries in the field of combating terrorism through, the regular exchange of technologies and experience, technical and military equipment for counter-terrorism, and any other necessary information.

6. Upgrade the role of international and national mass-media in countering the climate of intolerance, any kind of propaganda, and incitement of terrorism or violence.

7. Enhance the role of non-governmental organizations in extending international cooperation in fight against terrorism.

8. Raise the public awareness and tolerance of other cultures, religions, and civilizations.

United Arab Emirates

The UAE focused on four major recommendations:

1. Implementing the 40+9 recommendations of the FATF to combat terrorism financing and money laundering and to prevent the misuse of the banking system.

2. Implementing international, regional regulations and procedures in the fight against terrorism.

3. Increase cooperation with other countries in the fight against terrorism, and cites examples of its cooperation with the United States.

4. Urges the fight against narcotics and other drugs.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom provided extensive recommendations based on a long history of dealing with terrorism:

1. The nature of the threat is constantly evolving. Our response must anticipate this by incorporating the cumulative lessons of the past while adapting to the new environment. The key lessons the British government has learnt are:

   - Terrorism must be countered within the law and with respect for human rights.

   - Counter-terrorism is a multi-disciplined activity (legal, economic, political, social, and security). This requires extensive cross–government action, guided by a strong political leadership.

   - Each nation is affected by the success or failure of others. International co-operation and mutual support are essential. No counter terrorism campaign can be successfully conducted within the borders of a single country.

   - All counter terrorism work needs to be underpinned by a coordinated communications strategy.

2. Strategic Objectives: The international community's ultimate objective should be the removal of this threat. But history shows that this will take many years, or even decades; and that the threat of terrorism in some form is unlikely ever to be removed entirely. Our more immediate strategic objective should be to reduce the risk from international terrorism so that our peoples can go about their business freely and in confidence.

3. Government Response

   - We can reduce the risk by (i) tackling the threat and (ii) reducing our vulnerability.

   - There are two key elements to tackling the threat. They are equally important:

a. Pursuing terrorists and those who sponsor them, disrupting their plans and removing their capability;

b. Preventing the recruitment of new generations of terrorists by addressing the factors that encourage and facilitate that recruitment.

4. Pursuit/disruption requires:

- The best possible understanding of terrorist networks. For this purpose, knowledge and expertise must be pooled effectively within and between governments. The British government established a Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC) in 2003. This brings together analysts from all the UK's relevant internal and external agencies and departments. It is the government's sole provider of authoritative and comprehensive assessments based on information from all sources about terrorist networks and threats. These assessments inform government action. JTAC has proved immensely valuable. Other governments who have established similar organizations have found them similarly valuable.

- Coherence between the intelligence, assessment, law enforcement and policy arms of government. It is essential to have efficient mechanisms for coherent deliberation and swift decision-making with the benefit of all the information available. A clear lead needs to be established, either by a lead government department or by some central mechanism, depending on the system of government. In the UK, the Cabinet Office co-ordinates this action, but the lead rests with the relevant department (generally Foreign & Commonwealth Office for overseas terrorist incidents, and Home Office for incidents within the UK).

- A willingness to co-operate internationally through the ready exchange of intelligence and data and the close co-ordination of operations.

- A legal framework that facilitates the pursuit and successful prosecution of terrorists, while protecting civil liberties and human rights. This is often a hard balance to strike in the face of such a severe threat. It requires regular review and fresh thinking. To abuse human rights in the name of counter-terrorism is to play into the terrorists' hands. The Government's first duty is to protect its nationals but it must do so without abusing their human rights in the process. But to let terrorists go free for lack of the necessary legal and judicial tools, consistent with human rights, is to abandon the most basic duty of government – its citizens' security. The 12 UN conventions on different aspects of counter-terrorism provide good baselines in their particular spheres. All governments should ratify and implement them as required by Security Council Resolution 1373.

- A well-trained law enforcement capability, including military if necessary, under clear policy direction. (Different countries organize police and military forces in different ways, and some capabilities are available only from armed forces. But there is no separate military solution to terrorism).

- An ability to track and disrupt terrorist financing. This enables governments not only to frustrate the preparation of attacks, but also to gather invaluable information about terrorist networks. It requires the closest possible co-operation between government finance experts, policymakers, intelligence and law enforcement; clear regulation, and good liaison with regulators, the financial services industry and the charitable sector; and efficient mechanisms for asset freezing.

5. To prevent recruitment, governments must:

- Increase their understanding of the factors that encourage people to choose terrorism. This requires extensive and continuing research, and systematic questioning of arrested terrorists about their own recruitment.

- Assist development and change designed to ameliorate economic conditions and/or political structures that often provide fertile recruiting grounds for terrorist networks.

- Tackle actual or potential alienation in their own communities. For example, the British government is making specific efforts to engage with its Muslim communities across a whole range of issues including foreign policy, discrimination, employment, education, health and policing. (One product of this engagement is the British government's official Hajj delegation to Saudi Arabia each year, to provide consular and medical assistance to British pilgrims.)

- Work to resolve conflicts that radicalize by inducing hatred and despair.

- Counter the terrorists' propaganda: convey effectively the messages that there is no clash of civilizations; that terrorists are the enemy of civilization in all its forms; that different races and cultures can co-exist in peace and prosperity. It is particularly important to ensure that these messages are conveyed to the younger generation through the education system.

- Hinder the mechanisms by which recruitment takes place, e.g. internet propaganda, incitement and recruitment; and the use of schools, colleges and places of worship by extremists as centers for radicalization and recruitment.

6. There are two key elements to reducing vulnerability:

- Protecting citizens and national interests at home and overseas; and

- Preparing for possible terrorist attacks, so that the consequences can be minimized.

7. Measures for effective protection include:

- Physical security of likely targets – e.g. public buildings, public transport (aviation, land and maritime), places of symbolic value, critical national infrastructure. But this

security needs to be balanced against the need for relative ease of movement and openness of government.

- Distribution of protective security advice to the public and to companies, especially those involved in the critical national infrastructure;

- Clear and timely advice to the public about specific threats, and about the levels of threat in different countries overseas;

- Close co-operation with other governments about the provision of security for each other's nationals;

- Address weaknesses in the identity, immigration, asylum and extradition systems to ensure that they protect against infiltration by terrorist networks.

8. Preparation for possible terrorist attacks means having:

- Well understood and exercised emergency response plans for different types of eventuality, including CBRN attacks;

- Clear mechanisms to co-ordinate all relevant parts and agencies of central and local government in emergency response, with firm definition of command and control;

- A public which is alert to the threat, but not alarmed, and has clear instructions about how to respond to different types of attack;

- Emergency supplies and equipment available on a contingency basis.

9. These points are not exhaustive. Each government's response must be tailored to its particular needs. But, one way or another, every national response must contain the key elements outlined above.

10. Governments must learn from each other, pooling their varied experience of different forms of terrorism. The conference convened by the Royal Saudi Government is an excellent opportunity for this.

11. Additional Comments on the (perceived) links between terrorism, money laundering and arms smuggling

- Terrorist Financing

  - There is no terrorism without money

  - Terrorist attacks can be cheap (Madrid cost $50,000), but organizations and cells need funds to cover daily expenses, provide a safe house, and facilitate attacks

- Being a terrorist therefore costs money, and while some are largely self-financing, others need sponsors and sources of finance

- Terrorists get their money in a number of ways, including petty criminality, their day jobs, and direct support from AQ or other sponsors

- Terrorist money tends to be legitimate or 'clean' to begin with, only becoming 'dirty' when diverted to terrorist activity, e.g., to buy explosives etc.

- Countries need to have appropriate regimes in place to create a hostile environment for those who want to finance terrorism – this means living up to international standards as set out by the UN Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Financing and the FATF 40 +9 Special Recommendations

- A hostile environment stems from these international instruments – financing terrorism is criminalized, states have responsive asset freezing regimes in place, the financial sector is regulated in a way which makes it difficult to abuse and information is exchanged regularly between national authorities

- Money Laundering

  - Money laundering on the other hand is 'dirty' money which becomes 'clean'

  - To do this it often travels a complex route through the world – obscuring the original source, a characteristic with obvious advantages for terrorists

  - The international nature of both money laundering and terrorist financing is why they are often linked, although in principle they are different things

  - This international angle is also the reason why an effective anti-money laundering regime is also an effective anti-terrorist financing regime – the modus-operandi of terrorist financing and money laundering is often very similar

  - There is little evidence that terrorists are obtaining large sums of money from criminal activity which would require a complex money laundering effort to move

- Links with Arms Smuggling

  - There is inconclusive evidence of large scale terrorist activity in organized criminality, potentially including arms smuggling – circumstantial evidence is, however, beginning to grow

  - Terrorists are more likely to be the customers of the arms trade, rather than being in the trade themselves

- Though of course the proceeds of the arms trade need to be laundered – but there is little evidence to suggest terrorist buying fuels the trade disproportionately: criminal use of arms remains the biggest customer.

- Key Messages

- These links highlight the importance of financial intelligence, and the need to have a financial investigation attached to every terrorist investigation

- As a tactical tool, terrorist financing information can provide important insights into the functioning of terrorist networks, and will in future provide a better picture of just what links there are between terrorism, money laundering and arms smuggling (or organized crime more generally)

United Nations

The United Nations made recommendations calling for progress in seven areas:

1. All states must make clear that no cause whatsoever justifies the targeting of civilians.

2. The world must rebut the distortion of Islam by a wicked few. Governments and religious leaders throughout the Islamic world must therefore make sure that their voices of condemnation of terrorism are clearly heard both at home and abroad.

3. People must see that legitimate grievances can be addressed through peaceful means. Their basic human freedoms must be respected by those who are combating terrorist groups. And they must see movement towards better and fairer societies.

4. That is why states need a principled strategy against terrorism that includes, but is much broader than, coercive measures.

5. Therefore, the work of the United Nations to resolve conflict, fight poverty, and advance human rights and freedoms of men and women everywhere is therefore a vitally important part of global anti-terrorism efforts. All states must also meet binding anti-terrorism obligations imposed by the United Nations Security Council.

6. Beyond that, all states should work together to enact a comprehensive anti-terrorism convention, based on a definition of terrorism that makes clear that any targeting of civilians or non-combatants is wrong.

7. A comprehensive United Nations anti-terrorism strategy should be developed.

A UN expert advisors also commented that, "As for the idea proposed by HRH the Crown Prince of establishing an International Centre to Combat terrorism, I wish to state that this an excellent proposal, that may indeed contribute greatly to consolidate international cooperation against terrorism. I believe that not only this proposal has a lot of merit, but that it should be supported."

United States of America

The United States delegation proposed measures affecting the areas covered by each working group and detailed measures detail with the financing of terrorism:

Recommendations for Working Group One:
Strengthening the ways in which nations can work together to fight the threat posed by violent ideological extremism.

1. Ideological dialogue and cultural exchange.

2. Educational reform.

   - Increase funding for basic education assistance to developing countries.

   - Encourage contributions to the global Education For All(EFA) Initiative. Encourage multilateral efforts, such as the BMENA Forum for the Future, which seek solutions for improving educational, economic, and political opportunities throughout the Middle East region.

   - Seek to establish international goals for improving education access and quality, especially for girls and women.

3. Improving media understanding and coverage.

   - Introduce media reform, e.g., internationally recognized professional journalistic standards, through regulatory practices and private engagement with media entities.

   - Promote government and privately sponsored journalist exchange programs.

   - Ensure unfettered media market access for foreign electronic and print media organizations.

4. Cultural and educational exchanges and teaching of tolerance.

   - Increase education exchanges, particularly at the University level, of students, faculty and staff.

   - Require any schools receiving funding or other assistance from a state to add tolerance courses or themes to their curricula.

   - Preventing (or countering) the circulation of hate and extremist literature.

   - Nations should review school curricula to ensure that course content does not include incitements to hatred and discrimination.

- Nations should support publicity campaigns at the national level, reinforcing message of tolerance.

5. Efforts at national political and economic reform.

   - Use the Community of Democracies to strengthen both established and newly formed democratic governments.

   - Coordinate policies in areas of common interest within the 100+ member country Community.

   - Multilateral organizations should continue to provide assistance to free and fair elections across the globe.

   - Support the BMENA Forum for the Future in its initiatives for political social and educational reform, particularly in the areas of electoral assistance, improving the role of women, reforming educational systems, and advancing government-civil society relations through programs supporting public participation.

   - Establish the International Finance Corporation's Private Enterprise Partnership for the Middle East region to strengthen the private sector.

6. Seek training and assistance for young people to succeed professionally in entrepreneurial endeavors.

7. Improve education outreach efforts and accelerate regional reform efforts in this field.

8. Recognize that at-risk youth (potential terrorist recruits) above all need to have access to legitimate alternatives in the educational, employment and political arena.

9. Cooperative public diplomacy.

10. Work together to focus outreach and public diplomacy messages to reduce terrorist recruitment and support. Youth and other populations vulnerable to extremist ideologies should be at center of this effort.

11. Reinforce the ongoing efforts of the UN.

12. Seek full implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on terrorism, including UNSCRs 1373 and 1526, and adoption of and adherence to all 12 UN conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

13. Full reporting in UNSCR 1373/UNCTC context can help direct international assistance where it is needed most, **e.g.,** from the G8 Counterterrorism Action Group (CTAG) donors.

14. Entities and individuals supporting the al-Qaeda organization and/or the Taliban should be referred by member states to the UN 1267 Committee for designation.

Recommendations for Working Group Two:
How nations can work together to prevent the financing of terrorism through measures such as money laundering, the arms trade, drugs smuggling and other illicit financial transactions.

1. All countries should enact and implement domestic legislation that embodies the 40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

2. Countries should also develop domestic information sharing networks that allow communication between local, regional and national law enforcement, security and intelligence agencies.

3. Preventing money laundering.

   - Deepen and broaden the regulatory scope of anti-money laundering systems to all relevant or at risk sectors.

   - All countries should ratify and implement the key UN Conventions addressing money laundering and terrorist financing: the 1988 UN Convention against Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, the 1999 UN Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism, and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

   - All countries should comply with UN Security Council Resolutions 1267, 1333, and 1373, and ensure they can freeze terrorist assets "without delay."

   - All countries should establish and fully independent Financial Intelligence Units and ensure they have both an anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing mandate.

   - All countries should demonstrate the will to implement strong anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance measures to prevent the use of both licit and illicit funds for terrorist and criminal purposes.

   - All countries should strengthen their financial investigative abilities including the ability to initiate an investigation prior to receiving a suspicious transaction report.

   - All countries should have the ability to freeze the assets of terrorists and their supporters in accordance with the UN, and should possess an independent national asset freezing authority independent of the UN list.

4. Improving ways to identify and block the use of couriers and human exchanges.

- Fully implement FATF Special Recommendation 9, which directly concerns cash couriers.

- Countries should encourage extensive coordination with the intelligence agencies and law enforcement authorities of foreign governments.

- Exchanging raw data on possible transactions to support better analysis and cooperation.

- All countries with financial intelligence units (FIUs) should become members of the Egmont Group, so they can exchange data on suspicious transactions through the Egmont Group's secure web.

5. Preventing the abuse and misuse of charities, religious groups and NGOs so that funding is not redirected to terrorists, their supporters, or for other nefarious purposes.

   - Closely monitor fundraising and disbursement by charitable, religious and NGO groups to prevent its misuse in support of terrorist and criminal activities, and ensure the funding is being used for legitimate purposes.

   - Implement FATF Special Recommendation 8, which addresses charities and other non-profits, and develop/strengthen the appropriate authorities to effectively oversee the sector and prevent its abuse by terrorist financiers and other financial criminals.

   - Adopt the FATF's October 2001 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing.

   - Encourage international conferences to share best practices and 'lessons learned' in combating terrorist financing in the charitable sector.

   - Conduct outreach with the private sector to educate donors and charities of the threat of terrorist financing through charities and on methodologies to combat them as well as to encourage the sector to actively examine organizations to help protect the integrity of the sector and the confidence of donors.

6. Adding counterterrorism capabilities to anti-narcotics activity.

   - Publicize the narcotics trafficking of terrorist groups, including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the united Self Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path).

   - Governments should support drug interdiction and eradication efforts and the shutting-down of narcotics shipment routes and funding flows that could be used by terrorist groups. Governments should further work with existing formal and informal financial sectors to root out those participants facilitating transactions that support illicit activity.

- Governments should ensure that their legal regimes include the ability to act against narcotics-related money laundering, the proceeds of other criminal acts and terrorist financing.

7. Improved law enforcement data sharing and intelligence; strengthening Interpol.

- Countries should encourage extensive coordination with the intelligence agencies and law enforcement authorities of foreign governments.

- Endorse efforts to share "best practices" in building information-sharing networks, including legal structures and technology.

- Improved intelligence exchanges on criminal links to terrorism.

- Through assistance and operational cooperation, build technical capabilities to properly investigate criminal cases with a terrorism nexus, in particular through link analysis programs.

- Leverage existing authorities to fight the financial underpinnings of all types of crime, including terrorist financing, money laundering, narcotics trafficking, kleptocracy and proliferation.

8. Exchange of techniques and training in terrorism related law enforcement.

- Countries with expertise should offer assistance to countries in the process of drafting or amending their anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing laws to help ensure that these laws incorporate the law enforcement tools necessary to combat sophisticated money laundering organizations and terrorist financing cells, and meet current international standards.

- Training and technical assistance should be provided to prosecutors and judges, to train them on how to properly develop cases.

- Both investigators and prosecutors should be trained to be equally competent for successful prosecutions and to halt the illicit flow of funds to transnational organized criminals and terrorist groups.

- To the extent possible, there should be cross training of financial regulatory experts, financial investigators, FIU personnel and prosecutors.

- Countries are encouraged to form domestic task forces to combat money laundering and terrorist financing; countries that have experience in task force development should seek to make such training available as resources and priorities permit.

9. Broadening the scope of efforts to control terrorist financing.

   - Ensure countries comply with their obligations to UNSCRs 1373 and 1267 and its successor obligations against terrorists and those who materially support them.

   - Ensure countries proactively identify and freeze without delay terrorist-related assets, ensure that terrorists and their supporters are prohibited from accessing the international financial system, and prevent them from receiving or accessing economic resources or financial services.

   - Encourage countries to comply with FATF Special Recommendation 3 regarding the implementation of effective asset freezing and confiscation regime.

   - Encourage countries to work collaboratively to identify and take action against terrorist financiers by sharing information on key nodes and networks.

10. Educating publics and officials as to how the financial system can be abused to finance terrorism and move criminally derived funds.

   - Work with the financial sector to educate them or the vulnerabilities of formal and informal systems, and assist them in identifying and combating abuses.

   - Conduct outreach with the charitable sector and its donors to educate them on the threat of terrorist financing through charities and methodologies to combat those threats, as well a_ to encourage the sector to proactively actively review organizations to help protect the - integrity of the sector and the confidence of donors.

11. New approaches to regional and international cooperation.

   - Actively engage in the appropriate FATF-style regional body (FSRB) to enhance AML/CFT efforts generally and to develop best practices in areas of specific significance in the region.

   - Encourage FIUs to actively engage with their international partners on a bilateral basis and through the Egmont Group of FIUs.

   - Develop enhanced bilateral and multilateral relationships between the appropriate law enforcement and intelligence agencies to exchange information on money laundering, terrorist financing and other financial crime.

   - Develop appropriate authorities to share information and provide mutual legal assistance on terrorist financing and money laundering cases.

   - Hold conferences to share best practices.

12. Improved financial controls and reporting systems.

- Encourage countries to comply with FATF Special Recommendation 7 on reporting suspicious transactions to a competent authority for analysis and processing to investigative agencies.

- Encourage countries to ensure that bank and non-bank financial institutions implement appropriate money laundering control programs within their institutions that conform to international standards.

13. Improved control of international banking systems, including wire funds transfers.

- Encourage countries to actively engage in regional FSRBs to learn about particular money laundering and terrorist financing vulnerabilities in the region's banking system.

- Encourage countries to assist others who have committed to strengthening AML/CFT practices.

- Encourage countries to target corrupt financial institutions both within and outside their jurisdictions, thereby isolating them from the international financial system.

14. Public outreach and intelligence activities.

- Work with the financial sector to educate them on the vulnerabilities of formal and informal systems, and assist them in identifying and combating abuses.

- Encourage financial institutions to actively with law enforcement and other investigative agencies in sharing information on illicit finance activity.

- Conduct outreach with the charitable sector and its donors to educate them on the threat of terrorist financing through charities and methodologies to combat those threats, as well as to encourage the sector to proactively do diligence on organizations to help protect the integrity of the sector and the confidence of donors.

15. Dealing with the problem of private financing and contributions.

- Regulate informal value transfer systems, such as hawalas.

Recommendations for Working Group Three:
Lessons nations and organizations have learned about the best ways to combat terrorism that may aid other nations or serve as the basis for improved international cooperation.

1. Organization and training of counterterrorism experts.

- Creating of counterterrorism centers and improvement of coordination of all related intelligence, counterterrorism, law enforcement and military activity.

- The Africa Union's Center for Study and Research on Terrorism, and the Southeast Asia Regional Center for Counterterrorism are two examples of such centers that can serve to improve the coordination of counterterrorism efforts.

2. Improved intelligence coverage and techniques.

   - Use existing multilateral mechanisms, such as intelligence fusion cells, to help remove structural obstacles to enhance the timely sharing of information.

   - Improved organization, training, and equipment of paramilitary, SWAT, and military teams.

   - International organizations should continue to coordinate and expand CT assistance by donor states in concert with the UN's Counterterrorism Committee.

   - Improved intelligence processing and information technology.

3. Legislation and legal procedures.

   - Encourage adoption and effective implementation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 Revised Recommendations on Money Laundering and the Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing.

   - Encourage implementation of the 12 UN Conventions regarding terrorism.

   - Encourage active engagement in FATF-style regional bodies FSRBs.

4. Methods for improving defense and response techniques used by national law enforcement and emergency response officials and their training.

   - Partnering between nations and international organizations to train the trainers of other countries.

   - Expand public-private partnerships in this effort, especially hospitals and first responders.

5. Ways to track and prevent terrorism internal to countries.

   - Countries should make countering and investigating terrorist activity a top priority for both law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

   - All countries should implement anti-terrorism legislation consistent with counterterrorism requirements and human rights criteria.

6. Improved protection of critical infrastructure and facilities.

   - Ensure compliance with international standards for airport and airline security and other modes of transportation security.

- The G-8 Secure and Facilitated Travel Initiative (SAFTI), which aims to assure the safety of the traveling public against future terrorist attacks on the international transportation system is an excellent starting point for other countries.

- Encourage adoption of the Council of Europe's Convention of Cyber Crime, May 2001, as the basis for standardized cyber crime efforts. Encourage countries with relevant capabilities to provide assistance in cyber security and IT protection.

7. Dealing with the risk of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and certain advanced conventional weapons.

- Consistent with UNSCR 1540, states should enact, implement and maintain strong legal, regulatory, and enforcement authority against the proliferation of WMD.

- Establish and exercise effective procedures to control, track, secure, safeguard, and if necessary, destroy such materials, as required by UNSCR 1540, based on international standards and legal instruments as appropriate.

- Encourage membership and full cooperation with the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database Program (ITDP).

- Encourage countries to join the ITDP and report following IAEA guidelines any loss of control, theft, attempted sale, or possible cross border smuggling of fissile or radiological material.

- Broad support and endorsement of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) to interdict shipments of WMD, their delivery systems, and related material.

- Countries should establish and implement effective export and border controls that meet international standards by improving legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, enforcement capabilities to prevent smuggling of materials and technologies that could contribute to WMD systems.

- Educate industry on its obligations and responsibilities under the country's export control system, including penalties for violations.

- Support the International Maritime Organization (IMO) initiative to amend the Maritime Convention on "Suppression of Unlawful Acts" to include criminalization of WMD transport.

- Support efforts to prevent terrorist acquisition of MANPADS.

- Encourage States to make a political commitment to follow the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.

- Encourage States to follow the IAEA Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources by the 31 December 2005.

- Encourage programs that enhance governments' and port authorities' capability to monitor and control shipments that may contain dangerous materials.

8. More efficient immigration controls.

   - Integrate and coordinate a "layered defense" approach to border and immigration security, tying together multiple elements, including visa issuance, transportation security and port inspection.

   - Strengthen identity verification and security of travel documents with the increased use of biometric indicators.

9. Improved border controls and "smart" borders.

   - Encourage programs that assist governments in controlling their territories and foster better information sharing and operational planning between states.

   - Pursue bilateral and multilateral initiatives to expand information sharing with like-minded states in the War on Terrorism, specifically through the exchange of terrorists' fingerprint and other bio-data.

   - Implement security standards and best practices approved by ICAO, the 10M, and other international organizations.

10. Improved port and maritime security.

    - Implement the Container Security Initiative (CSI) and encourage full compliance with International Maritime Organization (IMO) best practices.

    - Support compliance with the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code requiring member states to ensure vessels and port facilities conduct security assessments, develop security plans, and establish procedures for personnel security training.

11. Exchanges on improving technology.

    - Encourage inclusion of "plus-one" data on flight and ship manifests to facilitate screening procedures.

    - Procedures to block terrorists while allowing legitimate visas and entry activity.

    - Utilize integrated screening technology, interagency consultation, and intelligence and law enforcement coordination in the visa adjudication process.

12. Emergency response and civil defense.

- Countries should increase the amount of funding and training allocated to first responders.
- Countries should practice and train regularly, and with other nations where feasible.

Recommendations for Working Group Four:
How nations can work together to break up existing terrorist organizations and formations, as well as to prevent the recruiting, training, and preparation of terrorists

1. Denying sanctuary and use of foreign countries absolutely.

- Assist countries in extending full governmental control over their national territories.
- Develop and maintain coastal and border security programs to bolster the ability of countries to deny terrorist transit.
- Develop regional coastal security programs to bolster the capacity of countries to limit inflows of terrorists from other regions.
- Implement ICAO document security standards and practices to reduce the prevalence of false travel documents.
- Immigration/border officials should be trained to prevent the use of false travel documents.

2. Improved intelligence exchanges.

- Consider establishment of permanent operations and intelligence fusion cells to which states ca assign representatives.
- Use existing multilateral mechanisms, such as intelligence fusion cells, to help remove structural obstacles to enhance the timely sharing of information.
- Further develop intelligence collection networks.
- Enhance liaison relationships - intelligence, law enforcement, and military - to help locate terrorists.
- Foster multilateral exchange agreements within various regions and enhance intelligence exchange agreements and intelligence-related training among many nations.

3. Cooperation on counterterrorism, immigration, and police work.

- Seek full implementation of the UN Security UN Council Resolutions on terrorism, including UNSCRs 1267, 1373 and 1526, and adherence to and adoption of all 12 UN conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

- Assess laws, policies, and procedures for law enforcement in basic investigation and prosecution.

- Foster terrorist targeting under global rewards programs.

- Consider how to work with partner nations to improve law enforcement capabilities and cooperation.

4. Denial of the abuse of asylum and human rights activity as a cover for terrorists and their supporters.

   - All countries should implement anti-terrorism legislation consistent with counterterrorism requirements and human rights criteria.

   - Exchanging data on known individuals and groups involved in such activity, recruiting and training techniques, etc.

5. Consider establishment of permanent bilateral or regional operations and intelligence fusion cells to which states can assign representatives.

   - Use existing multilateral mechanisms, such as intelligence fusion cells, to help remove structural obstacles to enhance the timely sharing of information. Further develop intelligence collection networks.

   - Enhance liaison relationships - intelligence, law enforcement, and military - to help locate terrorists.

6. Identifying and breaking up training facilities and sanctuaries, denying movement to training facilities.

7. Develop the capability of partner nations to combat terrorism through military training.

   - Foster greater cooperation and synchronization among the security forces within various countries.

8. Assist in the elimination of excess weapons and installation of adequate safeguards against acquisition by non-state actors of advanced conventional weapons.

9. Distinguishing legitimate religious, political, charitable and educational activity from recruiting and cover organizations for terrorism.

   - Closely monitor fundraising and disbursement by charitable, religious and NGO activity to prevent its misuse in support of terrorist and criminal activities.

- Work with other nations to share information and develop leads on the location of suspected terrorists, their activities, and financial support networks, including through the UN 1267 committee, and regional and other mechanisms.

- Ensuring that educational and religious facilities are not misused or misrepresented.

- Focus public diplomacy messages to reduce terrorist recruitment and support. Focus on populations susceptible to extremist ideologies.

- Expand parent, community, and local government participation in the development of the curriculum of both religious and secular schools.

- Exchanging data on known members and recruits to terrorist organizations.

- Enhance liaison relationships - intelligence, law enforcement, and military - to help locate terrorists.

- Enhance intelligence sharing (across all intelligence tools) and analyst contact with foreign states to identify and locate terrorists and terrorist organizations.

- Warning and educating parents and teachers.

- Focus on populations susceptible to extremist ideologies, especially youth and unemployed.

- Preventing the misuse of volunteer organizations, NGOs, etc., and breaking up cover organizations.

10. Setting international standards for tracking terrorists and extremists, and terrorist group activity; standard photographs, fingerprints, group descriptions, etc., to identify real suspects while expediting legitimate travel and activity.

    - Improved, near real-time exchange of tracking data, warnings and other terrorism related intelligence.

    - Assess establishment of a permanent operations and intelligence fusion cell in various regions to which states can assign representatives. Further develop intelligence collection networks.

11. Enhance liaison relationships - intelligence, law enforcement, and military - to help locate terrorists.

Additional Recommendations:
Combating Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes

The international community has come to recognize what is now a bedrock principle in addressing criminal and terrorist activity that cutting off flows of money and the channels used by terrorist and criminal groups is essential to disrupting and dismantling their illicit activities. Noting the numerous benefits of working within the international framework, the overall U.S. approach to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing has been to:

1. Work internationally to create collective action against terrorist-support networks.

2. Improve international standards that help ensure transparency, accountability, and prevention in the international financial system.

3. Use targeted financial sanctions to freeze terrorist-related assets, disrupt channels of funding, and deter supporters of terrorism.

4. Use law enforcement and intelligence resources to identify, disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks.

5. Deepen and broaden the regulatory scope of anti-money laundering systems to all relevant or at risk sectors.

6. Help build capacity around the world to ensure effectiveness of action and the ability to prevent terrorist funding from occurring.

Goals for International Cooperation

The international framework and the communities who work within it have achieved notable successes, and it is imperative that we continue to build upon them. These initial efforts have been only the first steps towards implementing a comprehensive strategy' capable of targeting terrorists and criminals at every financial front. Moving forward, we must all ensure that:

1. International standards are universally adopted and implemented:

2. Corrupt financial institutions are identified and targeted:

3. Governments use prosecution as a deterrent to money laundering and terrorist financing.

4. Implementation of targeted financial sanctions regimes is enhanced.

5. The exploitation of Alternative Remittance Systems such as trade-based money, hawala and NGOs are addressed.

6. The full range of financial tools are deployed multilaterally to attack the financial underpinning of terrorism and all trans-border illicit activity, including organized crime,

narcotics trafficking, kleptocracy, and trafficking in weapons of mass destruction.

The Role of the United Nations

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has articulated the comprehensive anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing standards that serve as the base upon which the international framework is built, and the United Nations has been particularly important in establishing the international framework for freezing terrorist assets. Other prominent organizations, like the FATF-style Regional Bodies (FSRBs) and the International Monetary Fund and World Bank (IMF/ World Bank) have served to promote universal compliance.

The UN. has a long record of recognizing the importance of the fight against money laundering. The *UN. Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance* of 1988 (Vienna Convention) was the first legally binding global instrument to contain a requirement to criminalize certain forms of money laundering, and this requirement was expanded and certain regulatory obligations were added in the *UN. Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* (Palemlo Convention) of 2000. Moreover, the UN. adopted the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* in 1999, which required ratifying states to criminalize terrorist financing.

Of special significance, however, has been the work of the UN. Security Council in establishing an international framework for targeting financial sanctions against terrorists and their support networks. U.N Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1267 and its successor resolutions, and UNSCR 1373, require all UN. members to pro actively identify and designate terrorists and their suppliers - not only for the purpose of freezing terrorist-related assets, but also for the purpose of financially isolating such support networks. UNSCR 1267 and its successor resolutions specifically require member States to freeze the assets of, and prohibit making funds or financial resources available to, the Taliban, Osama Bin Laden, al Qaeda and those associated with or owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, them. UNSCR 1373 obligates countries to prohibit support to all terrorists, in part by applying targeted financial sanctions against those individuals and entities associated with terrorists that are not specifically designated by the UN.

There are a number of important elements to these UNSCR financial sanctions that countries must recognize to ensure effective implementation.

1. Countries must implement these targeted financial sanctions without delay.

2. Countries must develop effective targeting mechanisms to identify those parties that either directly or indirectly support terrorist activity, including those parties that are owned or controlled by terrorists and their support networks.

3. Countries must develop mechanisms to ensure that their nationals, and particularly their financial institutions and high risk industries, comply with the targeted financial sanctions and report back to an accountable authority any information they may have regarding past, present or future activity by a designated party.

4. Countries must ensure that any such information regarding financial activity of designated parties is exploited by investigators to further identify and disrupt terrorist support networks.

5. Countries should also procedures in place to challenge freeze actions to ensure adequate consideration of due process and civil liberties in the implementation of targeted financial sanctions.

By addressing each of these elements of a targeted financial sanctions program, states will be able to take effective preventive and disruptive financial action against terrorists and their supporting networks.

The Financial Action Task Force

The premier international body focused on combating money laundering and terrorist financing is the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The FATF articulates the comprehensive international standards for countries to adopt and implement in the areas of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT), and works towards worldwide compliance with those standards. The FATF's membership has now grown to include thirty-three member countries representing all regions of the world, and includes a number of observers, like the United Nations, IMF, and World Bank.

The FATF has set the standard for money laundering through the FA TF 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering, and the FATF 9 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing (FATF 40+9 Recommendations). Implemented as a whole, the standards represent a comprehensive regime for battling money laundering and terrorist financing. The FA TF standards are applicable to the entire international community. All countries that understand and accept their responsibility in the international community's efforts to fight money laundering and terrorist financing must work to come into compliance with these standards, utilizing measures that involve the entire spectrum of players within a country, from law enforcement and regulatory agencies to private financial institutions as well as charities and informal financial service providers. The FATF 40+9 emphasize:

1. Criminalizing Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing as Independent Offenses- It must be universally understood and recognized that engaging in money laundering or terrorist financing is, in and of itself a crime that threatens the integrity of the financial system. They are not merely subcomponents of other illicit activity. Aggressive investigation and prosecution of these offenses remains at the foundation of any effective AML/CFT regime.

2. Risk-Based Regulation of the Financial Sector- Countries must require their financial institutions to develop and fully implement AMF/CFT programs so that those financial institutions know their customers, keep adequate records, identify and report suspicious transactions, and cooperate with law enforcement and regulatory authorities in investigations.

3. Expansion of Regulatory Controls to "Informal" Sectors- Terrorists and criminals have always, in addition to the formal financial system, used informal methods of moving money. As our regulatory efforts in the formal sector mature, we can expect to see illicit activity increasingly displaced into informal systems. It is necessary to keep pace with terrorists and criminals and

shut down these channels from their use as well. The three important informal sectors focused on by the FA TF are charities, alternative remittance systems (ARS), and cash couriers.

4. International Information Sharing- The international financial system is seamless; it allows no borders. Given advances in computer and communications technology, the financial system is capable of instantaneously crossing jurisdictional boundaries. Sophisticated terrorist financiers have the same technology available to them, enabling them to also work across boundaries. In combating them, we must strive for international information sharing that likewise operates seamlessly across borders. This must occur at all levels: between law enforcement counterparts, regulatory counterparts, and Financial Intelligence Units (Fills) counterparts, and also, as appropriate, between these levels even across borders.

5. Targeted Financial Sanctions- As previously mentioned, both UNSCR 1373 and 1267 establish an international targeted financial sanctions regime against terrorists and those who provide material support to them, obligating member States to freeze the assets of, and prohibit making funds, financial resources or services available to, those designated as terrorists, those who associate with terrorists, and those owned or controlled by such designated parties, directly or indirectly. The FA TF has reinforced this regime through the development of interpretative guidance to FA TF Special Recommendation III. More specifically, the FA TF has issued an Interpretative Note and Best Practices Paper that contain helpful guidance for countries in developing capabilities that address each of the core elements of a targeted financial sanctions regime as described above.

International Monetary Fund and World Bank Adoption of FATF Standards

1. In 2002, the IMF and World Bank recognized the global import of the FATF 40+9 Recommendations by including them as one of its 12 Key International Standards and Codes. As of March 2003, the IMFI World Bank made a comprehensive AML/CFT assessment program a permanent component of their Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP). It is our goal that through a combination of uniform assessments conducted by FA TF, IMF, World Bank, and FA TF-Style Regional Bodies, all countries throughout the world will be assessed against the FATF standards.

FATF-style Regional Bodies Spread International Standards

1. An important component of the FATF network that helps ensure compliance with the FATF standards on a regional basis is the FATF-style Regional Bodies (FSRBs). The establishment of various FSRBs, which include Money VAL in Europe, the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), GAFISUD in South America, CF ATF in the Caribbean, and the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), have spread the FATFs 40+9 Recommendations with the result of improving the financial transparency and accountability of numerous institutions and systems in regions around the world. This global network of FSRBs helps promote the adoption and implementation of the FATF's work on a worldwide basis.

2. The US. is especially pleased to see the creation of two new FSRBs this past year to cover the regions of Eurasia (EAG) and the Middle East / North Africa (MENA FATF). Of note, MENA FATF will provide a new forum for jurisdictions in the Middle East and North Africa to assess their financial crimes enforcement capabilities, strengthen overall AML/CFT efforts within the region, identify areas of concern or particular vulnerability and develop best practices that meet the international standards set forth by the FA TF 40 + 9 Recommendations.

New Steps in International Cooperation

1. We must ensure global compliance with the international standards set by the FATF to fight money laundering and terrorist financing, and isolate those countries that are unable or unwilling to comply. The strength of anyone nation's programs depends on its ability to rely on the existence of equally strong programs in other countries. The countries that are still not complying with the FATF standards serve as vulnerable points of entry into the financial system for terrorists and criminals. The international community must act together to protect the international financial system from such countries and to ensure that they make the political commitment to comply with international standards. The international community should also be in position to provide assistance to those countries that have made such a commitment.

2. It is not enough to focus on the legal and regulatory regimes of countries. Corrupt financial institutions that facilitate money laundering and terrorist financing exist even in certain regimes that appear to have adequate laws on the books. If host governments are not taking sufficient action to bring these institutions under control, then the international community must act together against this common threat to our financial systems. We must tailor our efforts to target specific financial institutions complicit in illicit financial activity.

   The United States has already taken the first steps in this direction. The U.S. Secretary of the Treasury has applied new authorities under Section 311 of the USA PATRIOT Act (Section 311) to identify, designate and take protective action against foreign financial institutions of "primary money laundering concern". This provision authorizes the Secretary to deny designated foreign financial institutions access to the US. financial institutions by requiring U.S. financial institutions to sever all correspondent relations. This is a powerful tool in protecting our financial system from financial institutions that subvert, ignore or evade money laundering and terrorist financing responsibilities. To date, we have used our authority under Section 311 judiciously and with great effect, targeting institutions involved in organized crime, narcotics trafficking, arms smuggling, terrorist financing, and U.N. sanctions-busting. The multilateral application of such measures would, of course, make them an even more effective tool of the international community. We therefore urge countries to institute and apply similar measures to protect their financial systems.

3. The willingness of a country to prosecute its own citizens is a sign of its seriousness and commitment in fighting money laundering and terrorist financing. Prosecuting financial crime requires a high level of expertise and prosecutors may be reluctant to take on these cases when

the dollar amounts associated with the crime are often comparatively low. Prosecutors should use the authorities available to them in creative ways to deter not only criminals and terrorists themselves, but also the financial institutions that become facilitators of illicit acts by their lack of compliance with the international standards. We must stress accountability by taking actions against those who facilitate and support financial criminal activity. However, it is important that countries establish certain safeguards to ensure that these newly instituted or amended crimes are not used as a political tool.

4. All countries have an obligation to apply UNSCR 1373 and 1267 and its successor resolutions against terrorists and those who materially support them. Targeted financial sanction regimes reap rewards well beyond their most visible effect of freezing assets; when effectively administered and implemented on an international scale, targeted financial sanctions can:

   - Shut down the pipeline through which designated parties raise and move money; Expose money trails that may generate leads to previously unknown terrorist cells and financiers;

   - Inform third parties, who may be unwittingly financing terrorist activity, of their association with supporters of terrorism;

   - Deter non-designated parties, who might otherwise be willing to finance terrorist activity; Force terrorists to use potentially more costly, less efficient and/or less reliable means of financing; and

   - Support our collective efforts to strengthen our international capacities to combat terrorist financing through adopting and implementing legislation to comply with UN obligations.

5. This means a concerted effort must be made to develop and refine mechanisms that enable countries to comply fully with their financial sanction obligations under the terrorist financing related UNSCRs and FATF Special Recommendation III. Such compliance requires states to not only identify and freeze without delay terrorist-related assets, but also ensure that terrorists and their suppliers are prohibited from accessing the international financial system or receiving economic resources or financial services. This is not a simple task, and requires states to develop and apply legal authorities and operational resources to address the core elements of targeted financial sanctions programs as described above.

6. The U.S. is concerned that targeted financial sanctions are not currently being used to the fullest extent possible. In some cases, there is a failure of will, and in others, there is a need to refine the legal authorities or operational mechanisms necessary to fully implement targeted financial sanctions. In either case, we must actively engage with our partners to promote the full effectiveness of targeted financial sanctions, not only for the purpose of combating terrorist financing, but also for the purpose of combating the financial component of transnational crime more broadly. The ability to target financial sanctions against specific individuals and entities is becoming more important to our broader efforts to combat transnational crime as the international community begins to rely more and more on targeted financial sanctions as a vehicle to deal with international crises and threats.

7. The international community has had the foresight to expand and apply its AMLI CFT regime to informal financial systems, like charities, alternative remittance systems and cash couriers. We need to continue to focus attention on these systems but also attach more attention to trade-based money laundering, because it provides criminals and terrorists an attractive option when faced with the difficulties of hiding money in the formal financial system. In our Hemisphere alone trade based money laundering has been responsible for laundering billions of dollars of illicit narcotics proceeds. To effectively tackle money laundering and terrorist financing, countries must have a strong combination of regulatory and law enforcement efforts, and must develop new and creative mechanisms for customs services to share trade information and to cooperate more broadly with one another to deny criminals and terrorists any channel within which to move their illicit funds.

8. Financial networks support terrorist organizations and organized international criminal activity of all kinds, including narcotics trafficking, kleptocracy, and trafficking in weapons of mass destruction. This was surely recognized by the international community in the UN. Palermo Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, which mandates strong measures to prevent and attack money laundering. Through a combination of implementation of the FATF standards and targeted financial sanction regimes mandated in UNSCRs 1267 and 1373, the international community is deploying a range of financial tools against terrorist financing. States should continue to enhance these authorities to identify, disrupt and dismantle the flow of funds to terrorists and their supporters. The international community should now consider applying a similar combination of tools to attack the financial underpinnings of all crime. Effective implementation of the tools we have for combating the financial support for terrorists should help us fight the financial networks used by all types of criminals. We must isolate all criminal actors from the financial sector by using our collective might against them and the full spectrum of resources and authorities available to us.

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan's recommendations focused largely on regional issues:

1. Counter the dissemination of propaganda by the terrorists.

2. Central Asian states need outside assistance to combat drug trafficking which nurtures terrorism.

3. Enlightened and moderate Muslims need to counter the violent and false ideology of terrorists.

4. So-called 'transit countries' for drug smuggling and religious extremism need to be held accountable.

5. Create regional integrated lists of extremist organizations that must be outlawed.

Yemen

Yemen provided the following major recommendations:

1. The international community has to take serious actions to trace the grounds of this phenomenon and find proper solutions.

2. Serious efforts to reducing poverty on the regional and international level through supporting the least developing countries.

3. Encourage trends targeting real political, democratic reforms and observing human rights conventions, boost democratic atmosphere, and extend the people's participation decision making.

4. Dry sources for terrorist financing whether from individuals or associations and institutions hiding under charitable work by issuing laws to fight money laundering and controlling money transfers among countries aimed at financing terrorism.

5. Find a just solution to the Palestinian cause.

6. Close the file of the Iraq issue by helping the Iraqi people in reconstruction, maintain Iraq as unified and independent, and establish a multi-ethnic government based on free and honest elections.

7. Support the Somali Government to build local institutions and to fight terrorists in its society.

8. Consolidate regional and international cooperation in anti-terrorism efforts.

9. Encourage the spirit of dialogue.

VIII. List of Delegations

- Afghanistan
- African Union
- Algeria
- Arab League
- Argentina
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- Australia
- Bahrain
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Council of Arab Ministers of Interior
- Denmark
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- European Union
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Gulf Cooperation Council
- India
- Indonesia
- Interpol
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Iraq
- Italy
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Malaysia
- Morocco
- Muslim World League
- The Netherlands
- Oman
- Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Qatar
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Singapore
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Syria
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania (United Republic of)
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United Nations
- United States of America
- Uzbekistan
- Yemen